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Bus Shelter Funds Sought; More Butter for Civilians; King to Wear Jewish Star?

The World's Day—October 11, 1943

Boston: Shelter at Cleveland Circle Sought

Mayor Tobin submitted to the City Council today a request for a transfer of $3,000 from the City's reserve fund to the Park Department budget for the construction of a brick shelter for bus and street car passengers at Cleveland Circle.

At the request of Assistant Attorney General John J. Walsh the trial of Frank J. Linney, lieutenant of the Boston Fire Department, has been assigned by the Superior Court for Friday, Oct. 22. Lieutenant Linney has been indicted on three counts of willful neglect of his duties as a public officer in regard to inspection of the Cocoanut Grove premises.

Camp Edwards today unveiled important repair and maintenance service for planes of the antisubmarine patrol and other fighting fronts. [Page 2.]

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts, was admitted today to practice before the Supreme Court. His admission was moved by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan.

Washington: U. S. Acts to Ease Butter Situation

The War Food Administration which announced that the military and other Government purchasing agencies would stay out of the butter market until next March calculated that such action would increase the civilian butter supply by from 10 to 30 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States submitted for approval of its membership a committee report recommending that America's international air services should be open to competition under Government regulation after the war.

Colonel Bryan Houston, on loan from the War Department, was named Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of rationing, effective Nov. 1.

Capt. James H. Tomb is retiring Oct. 16 as Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., the War Shipping Administration announced, to be succeeded by Capt. Giles C. Stedman, now Commandant of Cadets at the Academy.

An effort to determine "just compensation" for ships requisitioned by the War Shipping Administration was launched by Chairman Bland (D) of Virginia, of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Federal employment showed the first decrease in several years during July, the United States Civil Service Commission reported, dropping from 3,252,598 to 3,223,375.

James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization chief, is working on plans for an exhaustive study of industrial demobilization and related postwar economic problems, preparatory to drafting a demobilization program.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said "no" again to a Congressional plea that the Government quit subsidizing dairymen and instead allow retail milk prices to go higher.

President Roosevelt unqualifiedly supported legislation to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Law and let Chinese residents of this country become American citizens.

Nine per cent of the nation's total food supply, in terms of dollar value, was shipped to United Nations during the first eight months of 1943, the Lend-Lease Administration reported.

The Navy, asked about published reports that Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel is requesting immediate trial by court-martial, said that no letter had been received up to mid-morning. He was naval commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack.

Representative Rankin (D) of Mississippi, proposed in a resolution drafted today that the five world-touring Senators be invited to address the House behind closed doors.

In Europe: Danish King May Wear Jewish Star

King Christian of Denmark is reported as saying that, "If the Germans want to put the yellow Jewish star in Denmark, I and my whole family will wear it as a sign of the highest distinction." The remark was said to have been made to leaders of the Danish Lutheran Church and was quoted by a Danish refugee in Sweden.

The Nazi battleship Tirpitz has been damaged by British midget submarines, a British communiqué announced.

Italians have been summoned for "voluntary work" under the direction of German military engineers and special bonuses are being offered as inducement.

Count Carlo Sforza has consulted with United States Ambassador John G. Winant and British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, in London en route to Allied-held territory in Italy where he is expected to confer with Premier Pietro Badoglio.

The Cretan village of Amir has been practically wiped out by the Germans in retaliation for the activity of Greek guerrilla bands in the area, according to the British Radio.

Portugal's civilian defense practice exercises have become so realistic that some families are reported to have evacuated the capital while there were rumors in Madrid that Portugal would soon go to war on the side of the Allies.

Harold Macmillan, British Minister of State in North Africa, is now in London and "understood to be reporting on recent talks with Marshal Pietro Badoglio," the British Radio says.

Arrests in Rumania were reported on the increase as authorities seek to check a movement to overthrow the Government of Premier Ion Antonescu for one friendly to the Allies.

Italians are being recruited for a "National Republican Army" by Defense Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, acting under Benito Mussolini's Nazi-sponsored government. [First Page, Second Section.]

National: Auto Union Backs 'No-Strike' Pledge

The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers' Union, which claims more than 1,000,000 members, has reaffirmed unqualifiedly its "no-strike" pledge and demanded the scrapping of the "Little Steel" formula and President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order at its Buffalo convention.

Daniel B. Britt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, obtained dismissal of a civil antitrust suit filed in 1941 by the Government in Chicago against the Columbia Broadcasting System alleging it held a monopoly over radio advertising.

Orient: Chiang Sees Great Future for China

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took his oath of office as President of the Chinese Republic and pledged himself to the task of recovering Chinese territory and declared that a great future is dawning for China. [Page 7.]

Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong has arrived in Chungking after visits to the United States, Canada, and Britain where he participated in the planning of Allied war strategy against Japan.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Reports

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:39 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 6:23 a. m.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:37 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 6:23 a. m.

McNutt Warns Of Possibility Of Labor Draft

Bottom of barrel reached, WMC head tells A. F. of L. in urging new steps by labor and management.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We have now reached the bottom of the barrel of labor supply, the exhaustion of available manpower requires immediate stock taking, and it is up to labor and management to take new and more stringent steps under their own steam, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told the American Federation of Labor at its convention here today.

"Nobody likes control," Mr. McNutt granted in addressing a labor organization hostile to the compulsion involved in the proposal of a National Labor Service Act. "Nobody likes interferences with his freedom to do exactly as he chooses. Neither labor nor employers like restrictions. Nevertheless, they sometimes recognize necessity.

"And in this case unless that necessity is recognized the (voluntary) controls will not succeed, the manpower situation will disintegrate, voluntary co-operation will fail as an approach to the problem. It is to the interest of labor and management to face the challenge together."

Six Points Named

The War Manpower Commission chief then named six things which, he said, "have to be done":

"1. Turnover has not been solved. Workers must stay on their jobs. We know the plant and community conditions, and bad foremanship, the housing and transportation, and the just plain restlessness of war areas that contribute to turnover. But the turnover must go down.

"We are taking two types of action to halt it. Through our Bureau of Manpower Utilization in the War Manpower Commission and through the Office of Community War Services in the Federal Security Agency we are taking steps to eliminate the in-plant and community causes of turnover. Through the hiring controls exercised under our employment stabilization programs we are seeking to check it.

"2. Transfers from nonessential to war jobs are not progressing at the rate demanded a year ago by the Management-Labor Committee. We have to increase employment in war production and cut employment in less essential activities. Unless we do it, manpower demands in tight areas cannot be met.

"We cannot require people to transfer. We must convince them. If they are to take those jobs and stay on their jobs you and the plants which you have organ-

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British Midget Subs Torpedo Tirpitz; Japanese Entrapped in South Pacific; Congress at Odds on New Tax Plans

Any agreement now seen is in hostility to Treasury's call for $10,500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Refund through immediate tax credits of a portion of the 5 per cent Victory tax, ranging from 25 to 40 per cent, was voted by the House without a dissenting voice and sent to the Senate.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The confusion over the pending tax bill has reached unexampled proportions.

As hearings resumed before the House Ways and Means Committee today the only agreement that seems to exist is common hostility to the Treasury tax program.

But the Congressmen have no common basis for an alternative plan. And they do not even agree on why they oppose the Treasury program.

In the past 48 hours two prominent conservative Democrats, Walter F. George of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Willis Robertson of Virginia, influential member of the House Ways and Means Committee, have come out in favor of a sales tax.

But in the same period, the Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee, traditionally conservative and heretofore advocates of a sales tax, have announced their opposition to it, except as a last resort. Their statement is made by Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

Too Low or Too High

There is just as great a mix-up over the reaction to the drastic Morgenthau proposals for $10,500,000,000 additional taxes to fight inflation.

Most of the Committee seems to agree that more taxes are necessary. Even this is held open to doubt, however, by some members, including Mr. Knutson.

But most members attack the Treasury program. They do it for various reasons, however.

The largest group charges that it goes too leniently on the low-bracket incomes, and too severely on the upper brackets.

But on the other hand, sharp attacks have been heard within the Committee, at the burden which

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Nipponese try futilely to break Allied ring as hard-won bases crumble quickly.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 11—Caught in a trap, and clawing against its bars of Allied-forged steel, the Japanese in the Solomons and in New Guinea are seeing the bases which they spent a dozen or more months in building crumble in as many days.

It is proving an expensive experience for the Japanese. It is not so much the men they lose, for a soldier counts little in Tokyo's scale of values. But they also are losing those modern military toys—planes and ships—with which Premier Tojo had hoped to challenge the world. Outposts have been knocked down one by one in an Allied march toward Rabaul, the enemy's key to the Southwest Pacific.

Rabaul may be open to direct attack in the near future. The last week's naval victory cleared the preliminary positions. The Japanese tried to rescue their beleaguered troops at Kolombangara and Vella Lavella and met with disaster. An American naval force courageously tackled a Japanese fleet of superior numbers. After an initial setback, the Japanese fleet turned and fled.

This in itself is significant, since heretofore Japanese destroyer leaders never lacked aggressiveness.

In New Guinea, it looks as if the Japanese are in another dilemma or there they may be faced with the problem of evacuating their forces strung out along the coast from north of Finschhafen to Madang.

Along this 100-mile stretch there are Japanese troops and administrative personnel scattered at a dozen different bases from which they used to maintain their barge traffic.

The unexpectedly swift Australian march down Ramu Valley is a potential threat to the safety of all these garrisons. Already Allied forward patrols are only 25 air miles from where the inland road hits the coast some 10 miles south of Madang.

There is admittedly between Allied troops and the sea a range of mountains, jungle covered and rising 4,000 feet and tough country under any conditions, but tougher still if the enemy deems fit to defend it.

But the Australians slogging along in the burning heat of Ramu Valley are not all the Japanese have to contend with. The whole of this area is under the eagle eye of the Allied air force. The skies are its absolute preserve, and anything that moves on the ground below becomes a target for bombs and bullets.

This put a serious tangle into the enemy's problems. He must either stand and fight or pull out under the keen eye of the Allied aerial and naval blockade. In neither case has he much hope of survival.

Associated Press

Berlin—After the Storm

Heavy damage in the Steglitz area of Berlin, caused by recent RAF raids. The bridge in the right center links the Feldstrasse with the Thorwalsdenstrasse, and the bridge at the bottom joins the Saarstrasse with the Thorwalsdenstrasse. The many small, dark patches, giving a honeycomb effect, show where a large number of properties in this area have been gutted. This is an official British photograph.

Fifth Army presses on 12 miles in center—Soviet units 70 miles from Latvia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

British midget submarines, operating 1,000 miles from their base, penetrated the minefields and other defenses of Alten Fjord in the far north of Norway and damaged the 35,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz below the waterline as the great ship lay at its berth. Three of the submarines failed to return. The attack, just announced, took place Sept. 22.

Meanwhile, the Fifth Army in Italy has pushed forward 12 miles in the center of the line northeast of Naples, the effect being to strengthen the line above Benevento. The main body of the army, however, remains held at the Volturno.

The Volturno is 100 feet to 200 yards wide, much swollen with rains, and has 10-to-15-foot banks, which will make a stiff problem for Allied engineers under the fire of skillfully placed German gunners.

While the land armies in Italy were brought up before strengthening resistance, the Russian armies kept up their momentum. In the north they were within 70 miles of the Latvian border.

Reports were circulating in Sweden that in consequence of Red Army gains the Germans planned to evacuate the Baltic States by Oct. 31 and that heavy guns and some troops already were being withdrawn east of Leningrad.

Kiev and Vitebsk, 320 miles to the north, were both under increasing Russian pressure, while troops were reported massing for a definite invasion of the Crimea.

Meanwhile, large squadrons of heavy bombers wrought havoc among German installations both at Mediterranean and Aegean points in Greece and on Rhodes, and in the West, where Flying Fortresses attacked points in East Prussia ranging 800 miles via Danzig and Marienburg to Polish Gdynia, calling on the way to bomb airplane parts plants at Anklam, near Stettin.

These wide-ranging raids, according to General Eaker of the Eighth United States Air Force, will increase in severity during the winter, which, this officer intimated, will prepare the ground for invasion of the continent in the spring. The Fortresses, of which 32 were lost in the East Prussian raid, have destroyed 450 German fighters this month, said General Eaker, having downed 102 in a raid on Münster in the Ruhr the day before the East Prussian trip.

Another example of brilliant naval strategy comes in the costless occupation of Kolombangara Island between Oct. 6 and 9, which secured for the United Nations the Japanese base at Vila and left them in control of all of the Central and Southern Solomons. For a month Japanese barges with men and supplies headed for this island have been so steadily turned back or destroyed that the Japanese had no choice but to give up the territory.

The only strongly held large islands left in enemy hands in the Solomons are Choiseul and Bougainville, both of which are within easy bombing range of bases already in Allied hands.

Tirpitz:

Warship Damaged By British Subs

The German battleship Tirpitz has been damaged by British midget submarines, a British communiqué announced.

The daring attack was carried out on the main units of the German battle fleet in their protected anchorages in Alten Fjord in Northern Norway. Underwater damage was inflicted on the Tirpitz, the report added.

The attack was made on Sept. 22,

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Roosevelt Supports Repeal Of Chinese Exclusion Laws

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to repeal the Chinese exclusion laws and allow the relatively few Chinese residents in the United States to become citizens as a "meaningful display of friendship" to America's Oriental ally.

"By the repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws, we can correct a historic mistake and silence the distorted Japanese propaganda," the President told Congress in a special message.

The Chief Executive thus gave his powerful backing to a move that was begun in Congress last year by a group of missionaries and former American residents in China. Despite opposition from American Legion and American Federation of Labor spokesmen the repeal measure has been slowly gaining support from various groups all over the country.

The President's message is the first support to come from the Executive branch of the Government, though several months ago during her visit to Washington, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek warned that the Japanese were making use of race discrimination as an argument to get China to make a separate peace.

That this type of propaganda has been steadily built up by the

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Eaker Hints Invasion Of Europe in Spring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—Intimating that an Allied invasion of the continent of Europe may be expected in the spring, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the United States 8th Air Force, declared in a radiocast talk to the United States that American daylight raids on targets deep in Germany this week end have brought the air offensive to "white heat."

General Eaker announced that already this month, "American bombers, have dropped more than 4,400 tons of bombs on German targets. They have destroyed 450 German fighters."

One hundred and two Nazi fighters were shot down yesterday when Flying Fortresses delivered a heavy attack on the important communications center of Münster. This followed four long-distance flights on Oct. 9 to bomb Marienburg, Gdynia, Anklam and Danzig.

Germans' Illusions

Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, chief of the United States Eighth Army Command, declared that these raids should mark finish of the Germans' belief that they can move out of range of the Allied bombers.

General Eaker emphasized that the weight of American attack still was growing. "The battle has not yet reached its climax," he said, although "the fight is now on at white heat."

Saying that before Hitler can be crushed like Mussolini, American land and air forces must join the British in pushing across the English Channel and North Sea, General Eaker defined the task of the 8th Air Force and the RAF as "to destroy factories and transport, and weapons of the Germans, so that our invasion casualties will be cut down."

"That is our stern assignment this winter—we shall not shirk it," General Eaker concluded.

General Eaker's words have been interpreted in the press here as a

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Countersteps Soon Nullify New War Weapons

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General of the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—Many surprising new weapons are making their appearance on both sides in the war. It is too early to determine the value of most of them as yet, but they undoubtedly are having considerable effect on tactical methods. Censorship forbids mention of more than a few of the newer weapons on the Allied side.

Several of the latest inventions to be made public come from the Arsenals of Germany, Japan, and Russia. They are the rocket-glider aerial torpedo, the new Zero fighter, and the LAGG-5 fighter-bomber.

The rocket-glider torpedo is the German production which was referred to by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on Sept. 21, in these words: "We have now had the experience of a new type of aerial bomb being used by the enemy on shipping in close waters. It is a sort of rocket-assisted glider which is released and apparently guided toward its target by parent aircraft."

[Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, head of the United States Army Intelligence, told the recent conference of industrial, labor, and newspaper leaders in Washington that the Germans have a rocket gun weighing less than 1,800 pounds which has a fire power equal to six heavy field howitzers weighing nine tons apiece.]

The working of the rocket-glider torpedo is something like that of the Queen Bee, which was used by antiaircraft gunners for practice shooting before the war. I have seen it at work. The Queen Bee—itself a small airplane without a live pilot—was launched into the air along with a pair of short rails and once air-borne it was controlled by radio. By pressing a series of buttons in a small structure like a telephone kiosk, the controller on the ground was able to make the airplane respond to his wishes, but its range—so far as I was able to observe—was limited by the range of vision of the controller.

I do not mean that the distance which the Queen Bee was capable of traveling under radio control was not far greater than the range of vision, but unless the controller could see what the plane was doing, he could not alter its course effectively.

Mr. Churchill hints at this same limitation in the new Nazi invention when he says that the device has been used against shipping "in close waters."

If my surmise is correct, the vagaries of weather will have a great effect on the circumstances of its employment and will exercise considerable limitations on its use. It does not seem likely to become a "war winner."

[There recently have been reports that German fighter planes, equipped with rocket guns, have lobbed shells into formations of Flying Fortresses from a distance of 17,000 yards.]

The new Japanese Zero fighter still is shrouded in mystery, but it is known to be an improvement on the old Zero—which was mainly of wood construction, very light

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New British Gun

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 11

A gun firing a 17-pound shell capable of blasting the turret off a tank at 1,500 yards is Great Britain's newest secret weapon and its answer to the powerful and heavily-armored Tiger tank recently introduced by the Germans.

The gun is slightly more than 24 feet long from muzzle to trail and fires a fixed charge similar to the cartridge of a rifle. Breech action is semi-automatic, permitting a high rate of fire.

Eisenhower Honors the Bible

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Total victory by arms and for America's ideals, "with the help of God," is assured, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of Allied forces in North Africa, declared Oct. 9.

In a statement released here by Howard Chandler Christy, Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee, sponsors of National Bible Week, Oct. 11 to 17, General Eisenhower said:

"It is truly gratifying to know that the peoples of the United States are setting aside a week to honor the book which is our 'daily bread,' the 'word of God.'

"While the utterances of God as recorded in the Bible are ever the need of mankind, it is in war, and particularly in the present war, with its issues of humanity and morality that their essential presence is felt. On this front, I am happy to report, this thought is foremost among our men. Our objective is total victory, not only victory by arms, but victory also for America's ideals. And, with the help of God in this fight for right, which help our men are ever and devotedly seeking, this victory is assured.

"To this end, then, I, together with the men of my command, desire to join you in the ceremonies of National Bible Week, so that, remembering the principles for which we fight, the ultimate victory may come, and with it, peace with justice."

Third 'Echelon Service' Set Up at Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Oct. 11—Battle-proven planes from anti-submarine patrol and other fighting fronts are backed up by "third echelon" service at Otis Field here, it was disclosed today in the unveiling of another all-important war duty being performed by this hive of military activity.

"First echelon" work is done by the plane's crew, and "second echelon" work is done by the plane's home base, it was explained.

The important repair and maintenance service here centers in the Field's 433rd Sub Depot of the Air Service Command. With the Command's second anniversary being celebrated on Friday, the published explanation told how the Sub Depot, under five officers and a huge crew of civilians, tackles bigger jobs than can be done by the plane's crew or home base.

Should the work enter fourth, fifth and six echelon requirements, the planes are sent to this area's Depot which in this case is at Rome, N. Y. There are 11 depots throughout the country, under the control of the Air Service Command's headquarters at Fairfield, Ohio.

Most air bases have one or two types of planes in predominant numbers. Sub Depots at such bases are heavily stocked with parts and supplies for such planes and their crews. But frequently the Sub Depots are called upon to repair other types of planes. It is possible that the required parts are not in stock. A check is then made with other Sub Depots in this section to see if they have the desired parts. If so they are quickly flown here. If not, Rome, N. Y., is notified and it seeks to find the parts in this area. Should the search fail to produce the parts, Rome looks for them in one of the other 11 areas throughout the country.

It is not uncommon for a part needed by the 433rd to be found in California. It is flown eastward by planes travelling from area to area. Thus parts for any plane are easily and quickly obtained.

The 433rd Sub Depot is divided into two main sections; maintenance and supply. The maintenance section has units for inspection, work planning, sheet metal, instrumental, signal, parachute and other work. The supply section handles the specialized supplies for the use of the Air Corps.

More than 50 per cent of the Sub Depot's personnel is female and the women do all kinds of jobs from sheet metal work to guard duty. Most of the men have been deferred or are unacceptable for armed service for reasons beyond their control. But for every one of them here there is a ground man on some battlefront ready to service our flyers on the scene. If it were not for the civilians working at Air Service Command installations in this country our forces overseas could put far fewer planes into the air for combat, officials point out.

Chairman McNutt With War Manpower Labor Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

WMC Chief Tells A. F. of L. of New Urgencies of Labor Demand for War Production

Left to right—Frank Fenton, former New England Representative of the A. F. of L. and past President of the Boston Central Labor Union, now National Director of Organization for the Federation, who has sat in on national war manpower handling at Washington since the start; Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the National War Manpower Commission; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts; and John J. Murphy, present N. E. Representative of the A. F. of L. at Boston and a labor member of the N. E. War Manpower Board.

Columbus Day Observance Accents Patriotic Phases

Boston's annual observance of Columbus Day tomorrow is to be carried on with the comprehensive title of "All-American Columbian Celebration" and is to embody the general purposes of public patriotic demonstrations as for "vision, courage, confidence, unity, and good will," according to the announcement and completed program released by the Office of the Director of Public Celebrations.

It is the intention of the celebration that its features shall provide interest to many groups in the community and continue the Pan-American aspect of the program which has been a distinctive feature of the Boston observance.

This year, in addition to the Citizens' Public Celebration Association which originally plans the Columbus Day observance, a special general committee has been set up under the direction of Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as honorary chairman. This committee has received aid from representatives of co-operating organizations including Boston University, the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, and others. National assistance was also given by the Pan American Union.

Thus, Boston will salute 22 nations of the Western Hemisphere and the United Nations of World War II with an afternoon street parade, a display of flags on the streets, military ceremonies on the Common immediately following the parade, and a public Pan American and Columbus Day patriotic festival in Symphony Hall in the evening.

Band Concert at Noon

Columbus Day exercises will begin with a noontime band concert and "people's sing" at the Parkman Bandstand, from 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., led by the Parkway Band, Joseph Kelleher, director.

The parade will form on Hanover and adjacent streets in the North End and at 2 p. m. march behind the Chief Marshal, Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, commanding the New England Sector, United States Army. Route of the parade will be Hanover to Scollay Square, Tremont, Boylston to Copley Square, Dartmouth Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Arlington Street, and Beacon Street into the Common. Arrival at the Common coincides with ceremonies scheduled there at 4:30 p. m.

According to the parade order issued by General Blood's office Army units, including artillery, Women's Army Corps, Army Nurses, Navy Band and naval unit, Coast Guard Band and Coast Guard unit, a detachment from the British Royal Navy, United Nations units and a Maritime Service unit will compose the first division.

Behind these units will march Massachusetts State Guard, and Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps units. In the fourth division will be veterans' organizations and their massed flags and a float containing historic flags of the United States.

Cadets of Boston English High School will carry the flags of Pan-American countries followed by a float on the subject of "Columbus." Next will follow costumed groups of the United Nations with float of the Boston Park Department and Metropolitan District Commission.

Domestic defense units will make up the final, seventh, division of the parade, and will consist of detachments from the Red Cross, Salvation Army War Service, fire prevention, and air raid wardens and auxiliary services.

Review on Tremont Street

The Mayor's reviewing stand will be located on Tremont Street on the Common Side opposite Mason Street, the Governor's stand will be in Copley Square, and the Chief Marshal's stand will be located on the Public Garden on Beacon Street at Charles opposite the entrance to the Common.

Flags of the 48 states will be displayed on Tremont Street, flags of the Pan-American countries on Boylston Street at the Public Garden, historic flags of the United States will be displayed at Copley Square, and flags of the United Nations will be located at Commonwealth and Arlington Streets, the announcement stated.

The evening Symphony Hall event will begin at 8 p. m. and will embrace a varied program presided over by Postmaster Connelly with Joseph O'Neil as master of ceremonies.

Governor Saltonstall is scheduled to deliver the greetings of the Commonwealth, while William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which is now convening in Boston, will give the principal address. He will be introduced by Mayor Tobin.

The musical and entertainment portion of the Symphony Hall program will include a salute to the flags and playing of the national anthems of the Pan American countries by the 241st Coast Artillery Band, a series of singing and dancing features typical of these countries, a recital of Longfellow's "Ship of State," by a speaking chorus from Emerson College, singing of patriotic songs by the audience, and a dramatic presentation, "The Story of Columbus," in 10 episodes.

A massing of all flags with a symbolical Indian, Columbus, Pan American and Columbia will constitute the finale which will be concluded with the national anthem.

Coast Guard Asks Air Spotters To Join 'Temporary Reserves'

War Activities in New England

Alert to a new found supply of proven volunteers, the Coast Guard today asked the hundreds of men released from aircraft spotting duty to join the Guard's "Temporary Reserve."

The men had become available for further volunteer service when the Army Air Force recently discontinued 24-hour manning of civilian observation posts, due to improvement of mechanical detection.

All former spotters who qualify can be absorbed into the Guard's reserve, according to Lieut. R. P. Collins, Reserve Director for the Boston District.

Those accepted serve 12 hours or more each week standing watch on docks, guarding shipping, patrolling beaches, and doing other vital security work. While on duty in uniforms provided by the Guard, the Temporary Reservists act as regular members of the armed forces, subject to Guard regulations.

Ship Launchings

The first of a new type of first-line destroyers, the U. S. S. Barton, and three Liberty ships, the Robert L. Vann, John Fairfield, and Sumner I. Kimball, were launched yesterday at Maine shipyards. The destroyer slid down the ways at Bath Iron Works, and the cargo vessels slipped into the water at the New England Shipbuilding yards, South Portland.

'Commander Shea Room'

The "Commander John Shea Day Room," for use of men at the Squantum Naval Air Station in their recreation and reading time, was dedicated yesterday, furnished by the Quincy branch of B'nai B'rith.

Mrs. John Shea, widow of the aviation officer who went down with the U. S. S. Wasp, was presented with a bouquet of roses, and young Jackie, to whom his father had written an epic letter in farewell, received a war bond.

Commander Shea had been executive officer for 10 years at Squantum.

Heroes Elect

Members of the Massachusetts chapter of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States at its annual meeting Saturday elected Clyde A. Fritz of Gardner, winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, to be commander for the coming year.

Neatness Drive

Soldiers of Camp Edwards are under scrutiny these week-ends when they are off the reservation, under a tightening of regulations that all be dressed properly and neatly at all times. Special details of military police have been assigned to communities surrounding the camp, with instructions to return to camp any improperly-dressed soldier and to submit his name to his company commander for discipline.

'Excellent' Maneuvers

Army officials termed as "excellent" today the co-operation between Canadian and Federal troops and Maine State Guardsmen during war games in northern and eastern Maine. Lieut.-Col. Howard W. Nester of the First Service Command, who acted as chief umpire, reported the approval of officials, disclosing that more than 2,000 troops took part in exercises yesterday. It was the first time Canadian troops had participated in Maine maneuvers, which were called the "most effective to date" to be held in the State.

The Bostonian Renovated For U. S. Seamen

Renovation of the six-story Hotel Bostonian, 1133 Boylston Street, Boston, as a recreation center for seamen was completed today and the first inspection of the finished quarters is to be held tomorrow. Merchant seamen and officers are to attend the inspection, and memorialize seamen lost since Pearl Harbor.

Formal opening of the hotel as the 54th unit of a world-wide chain of nonprofit residential-recreational clubs exclusively for American merchant marine officers and seamen will take place soon.

The United Seamen's Service and the War Shipping Administration jointly operate the hotels, canteens and recuperation centers. Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, is President and Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Adminstration chief, is Chairman of the board.

The Boston Port Area Committee of the USS is under the chairmanship of Charles F. Mills, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, while John C. Gill, widely known for USO and other large-scale New England war relief work, is executive director.

Seamen have helped to hang drapes and decorate recreation rooms of the club for the past several days and are proud of their new quarters. Alteration was directed by Arthur Lane, of the shipping firm of Peabody and Lane and Chairman of the House Committee on the Port Area group.

The hotel, built about 1907 as an exact architectural copy of London's famed Carlton Hotel, has 150 rooms, rates of which are within means of officers and men of the maritime service. L. Tyler Barnes, formerly manager of the Belmont Manor Hotel, Bermuda, and other hotels, is manager of the Bostonian.

McNutt Warns the A. F. of L. Of Possibility of Labor Draft

Continued from Page 1

ized must make the conditions right for them.

"3. Productivity per worker needs to go up. Utilization must become an action program in every plant. Practices—of Labor or Management—which waste manpower are not compatible with victory.

"The War Manpower Commission stands prepared to assist Labor and Management in increasing production. In co-operation with the War Production Board, the Army and the Navy and other procurement agencies, we have an obligation to determine whether an employer has enough, too few, or too many workers in terms of his production.

"It is to meet that obligation that we may find it necessary to shut off the labor of the employers whose evident productivity per worker is not satisfactory.

Not Holding

"4. We are not getting and holding the people we need in the hot, stuffy, unglamorous, disagreeable and relatively less paid jobs.

"I wish to face frankly the fact that wage adjustment may sometimes be a key factor in a manpower situation. In copper and in certain other instances we have placed the manpower facts before the War Labor Board for its full consideration. But we will do that only when we are convinced that wages and wages alone are the manpower bottleneck.

"5. We are not getting enough women workers. The ones we get quit too often.

"6. Withholding of contracts from tight labor areas needs to be accepted and understood. Basically, the withholding or withdrawal of contracts is an effort to overcome mistakes once made which plague us too heavily to be ignored."

Compulsory Plans

In another reference to compulsory measures to produce needed labor for war plants, Mr. McNutt said that the demands to be met in the coming months meant to some that the voluntary system had failed. "On the basis of facts much less complete than those at my command," he commented, "they are asking for national service."

"We must have 11,300,000 people at work in munitions production by July of next year," he reported in detail as to the need. "The rate of increase in war employment required in the next six months is about three times as great as that achieved during the past months. And those shortages are most acute in the areas where there is no remaining pool of labor and where war production of the most critical kind is carried on."

In July, he added, there were 55 areas of critical labor shortage, today there are 71, and he forecast that there may be more than 100 by the end of the year.

Some key plants, he noted, are suffering net declines in employment, due to the high rate of turnover and absenteeism.

Asks Labor's Help

Asking labor's help, the WMC Chairman pointed out that labor could make a fundamental contribution in the field of labor utilization, could give useful co-operation in the recruitment and training of new workers, could help in carrying out employment stabilization and controlled referral programs, and could aid in alleviation of housing problems, of racial discrimination in employment, and in the manifold activities which face communities when they tackle manpower questions.

Turning to management, he declared:

"Management must cut its manpower demands to the bone.

"Management must not hoard labor. Management must not permit trade practices to continue which waste labor.

"Management must accept workers who would not get past the gate in peacetime; fancy physical standards are out for the duration.

"Management must accept cancellation of contracts in tight areas.

"Management must accept government decisions relating to the number and types of workers who may be hired.

"Management must train workers and offer equitable and ready opportunity for upgrading.

"Management must deal with labor on all questions relating to wages, conditions, utilization, training and other factors."

Palestine Leader

Today for the first time a spokesman of the General Federation of Labor in Palestine addressed an A. F. of L. convention. Israel Mereminski, for 17 years General Secretary of Histadruth, brought in a moving message the thanks of his people to American labor for its help in supporting the demand of Jewish people to immigrate to Palestine as of right and not of sufferance.

Mr. Mereminski, who is here on leave of absence for the duration, said today 78 per cent of the rural and urban workers were to be found in his federation, and that if there was the beginning of a workers' organization in the Near East, his group had organized it.

He spoke in Hebrew, and his wife then translated. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., gave him a very sympathetic greeting, and when the address was finished, the Palestinian visitor presented Mr. Green with a historical atlas of the Holy Land, portraying the wanderings of the Jews from the days of Ezra and Nehemiah down to the time of Alexander the Great.

High Vacuums Aid in Output Of Magnesium

High vacuum, in the lowest air pressures developed by mechanical means to date, is today being successfully employed for the first time industrially in the large-scale production of magnesium, the extra light war metal used in airplane production.

Evacuating pumps of tremendous capacity and unique operating characteristics, developed by the National Research Corporation in Boston under contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, now obtain low pressures heretofore available only in laboratories. These low pressures are used in the process of extracting magnesium from dolomite, a form of limestone.

Magnesium producers using the new high-vacuum process include the Ford Motor Company and the New England Lime Company, of Adams, Mass.

Federal Offices On Columbus Day Open Part Time

Government departments in the Federal Building will be open for business at least part of tomorrow, Columbus Day, although the courts and the probation office will be closed, it was ascertained today.

One delivery of mail will be made in the residential districts tomorrow morning, the Post Office disclosed. In the afternoon, another delivery will be made to Army and Navy offices, and to companies engaged in war work only.

The regular holiday collections will be made, and the clerical personnel of the Post Office will be given as much time off as possible, it was promised.

All postal stations and branches will close at noon.

Train Schedules Cut on the B. & M.

Train schedules on the Boston and Maine over Columbus Day will be curtailed somewhat with a few suburban trains not operating, officials of the line announced today.

Practically all trains on the morning and evening rush hour will be operated on Tuesday but commuters planning to travel on suburban trains tomorrow should check with their Station Agent or Conductor, or consult a current timetable. All through trains will run as usual.

Masonic Anniversary

Members of Fraternity Lodge, A. F. & A. M., who have reached the twenty-fifth milestone of membership in that Lodge since October, 1917, are to be the special guests of the Lodge at the regular meeting Oct. 15 in the Masonic Temple, Newtonville. The "silver anniversary" members will be admitted to the 'Old-Timers' Club" following the dinner.

Vote of N. E. Senators in Congress On Roll Calls During the Past Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—New England members of Congress were recorded as voting as follows in roll calls during the past legislative week:

Senate

Amendment by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, setting up payments to wives of servicemen so that a wife and child would receive $80 a month and each additional child would receive $20 a month, approved 78-1. All present voted for the amendment, with Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire recorded as not voting.

Amendment by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, to require that selective service be based on a national pool, that single men be inducted before fathers, that younger fathers be inducted before older ones, and setting up certain deferment restrictions, defeated 45-31. For—Senator George Aiken (R) of Vermont, Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut. Against—Senators Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Not voting—Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Senator Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine.

Amendment by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, to defer fathers until certain single men and childless married men in Government and industry are inducted and until certain re-classified men in 4-F are inducted, defeated, 48-26. For — Senators Aiken, Walsh. Against—Senators Austin, Bridges, Danaher, Gerry, Green, Lodge, Maloney. Not voting—Senators Brewster, Tobey and White.

Compromise substitute by Senators Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and D. Worth Clark (D) of Missouri, striking out all provisions of the Wheeler bill to defer induction of fathers 90 days, and providing instead that deferments of single and childless married men be tightened, that potential inductees be permitted a pre-induction physical examination to determine in advance their chances of induction, and empowering the President to set up a board to review armed forces physical requirements to learn if presently deferred men in 4-F could be inducted for limited service, approved 69-0. All present voted in favor, with Senators Brewster, Tobey and White recorded as not voting.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," and "E" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid; expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire. Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps will expire.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Friday Deadline For Army Parcels

No Christmas packages will be accepted in the Boston Postal District for mailing to Army personnel overseas after Friday of this week, it was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

The only exception, he said, would be when the parcel is accompanied by a written request from the addressee for the articles contained in the package. In such instances, however, no assurance is given that they will be delivered by Dec. 25.

Written requests will be collected by the postal clerks who will endorse them and return them to the persons depositing the mail, thus making it impossible to use the request a second time.

All packages mailed prior to Friday for the Army will not require the written request, but they should be marked plainly "Christmas Parcel." Nov. 1 is the deadline for packages for the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard overseas.

The closing date for Christmas cards destined for overseas will be announced shortly.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Not so cool tonight; warmer, increasing winds Tuesday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Warmer tonight and Tuesday forenoon; windy Tuesday forenoon.

Massachusetts: Not so cool except on Nantucket tonight; warmer, increasing winds Tuesday forenoon.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Not so cool tonight; warmer, increasing winds Tuesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:19 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10.48 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.

City Federation To Hear Bradford

"America Faces the Future" will be the subject of an address to be given by Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, at the Boston City Federation of Organizations' first meeting of the season on Friday, at 10:30 a. m., in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium.

Other speakers will include Mrs. Edmund Stevens, a native Russian whose husband is a war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and Miss Maude M. Boston, of Boston, England. Mrs. Stevens will speak on "Our Russian Ally" and Miss Boston has chosen for her subject, "Hands Across the Sea."

Lodge to Speak At Northeastern

Commencement speaker at Northeastern University's wartime graduation on Sunday, Nov. 21, will be United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, one of a group of Senators who recently returned from a tour of the battle fronts.

A total of 162 degrees will be awarded from the day colleges, 138 in the College of Engineering; 17 from the College of Liberal Arts; and seven from the College of Business Administration.

Joseph S. Rezendes

Joseph S. Rezendes who passed on in Cambridge yesterday was an assistant attorney general for Massachusetts and had been a member of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's staff since its organization following the 1940 election. He was an authority on industrial accident cases.

A native of Fall River, Mr. Rezendes was graduated from Northeastern University Law School, which he attended while employed in a Boston bank. He was a lifelong Republican and active in Portuguese-American circles.

Here's a 'Talking Mailbox'

Wide World

It Tells Persons Their Zone Number

In Hollywood, Calif., Lynne Baggett, film actress, shows servicemen how the "Talking Mailbox" works. Installation of a similar "talking mailbox" in Boston is not expected by postal officials, who said they knew nothing about the California novelty.

High Court Upholds $42,236 Milk Fine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review a decision upholding a $42,236 fine imposed against a dairyman in the Boston milkshed on the ground that he had prevented a corporation from obeying judicial decrees directing payments into an equalization pool for the benefit of dairymen.

The fine was contested by Howard B. Parker, general manager of the Stuart Milk Company of Somerville, Mass., and, until it discontinued business, of the Green Valley Creamery, Inc., of Passumpsic, Vermont.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

The Museum of Fine Arts presents Mrs. Tanner in a talk on "Followers of Titian" at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Paul D. Tibbetts, baritone, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

A meeting of the Braintree Garden Club will be held at Masonic Temple, Braintree, at 2 p. m. There will be an Alphabet Program in which all members and guests may take part.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Leonard B. Carney, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

U. S. Reports How It Tried to Avert War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The State Department, whose critics have accused it of lacking policy, has submitted a mass of papers to show it was on its toes in the years before the war, and tried hard to head it off.

As a demonstration of departmental alertness, there is cited a statement made by Secretary of State Hull on Nov. 2, 1933, to the German Ambassador, Hans Luther, that "a general war during the next two to ten years seemed more probable than peace."

Grew Read the Signs

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo had said in a message on Aug. 13, 1933, that the Japanese military machine "has been built for war, feels prepared for war and would welcome war. It has never yet been beaten and possesses unlimited self confidence. I am not an alarmist but I believe that we should have our eyes open to all possible future contingencies." Mr. Grew sounded this warning when Japan reacted violently to American criticism of their aggression which had begun in Manchuria in 1931.

Meanwhile, in June, George E. Messersmith, Consul General at Berlin, had reported:

"I think the Department must be exceedingly careful in its dealings with Germany as long as the present government is in power as it has no spokesman who can really be depended upon, and those who hold the highest positions are capable of actions which really outlaw them from ordinary intercourse.

Germany Played for Time

"I think we must recognize that while the Germany of today wants peace, it is by no means a peaceful country or one looking forward to a long period of peace. The present German Government and its adherents desire peace ardently for the present because they need peace to carry through the changes in Germany which they want to bring about. What they want to do, however, definitely is to make Germany the most capable instrument of war that there has ever existed."

Later, on Nov. 23, 1933, Mr. Messersmith reiterated:

". . . Hitler and his associates really and sincerely want peace for the moment, but only to have a chance to get ready to use force if it is found finally essential. They are preparing their way so carefully that there is not in my mind any question but that the German people will be with them when they want to use force and when they feel that they have the necessary means to carry through their objects."

Hull Had Right Idea

Meanwhile, as early as May 17, 1933, Secretary Hull had proposed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee legislation which would authorize American co-operation in an arms embargo against aggressor nations, the record shows.

"Our foreign policy during the decade under consideration necessarily had to move within the framework of a gradual evolution of public opinion in the United States away from the idea of isolation expressed in 'neutrality' legislation and toward the realization that the Axis design was a plan of world conquest in which the United States was intended to be a certain, though perhaps ultimate, victim, and that our primary policy therefore must be defense against actual and mounting danger," declare the White Book papers.

They point out that the powers of the President and the Secretary of State to formulate foreign policy "may be defined or circumscribed by legislation—or lack thereof. They must closely approximate the prevailing views of the country. In the conduct of foreign relations they must interpret and implement not a particular point of view in the country but the points of view of the nation as a whole."

From the fall of 1934, Ambassador Breckinridge Long reported from Rome on the danger of Italian aggression in Ethiopia.

Hull Urged Preparation

After Munich, Secretary Hull advocated acquiring stockpiles of strategic materials in case of an emergency. The documents show that from the time of the collapse of the World Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1933 he urged increased armaments for America.

American diplomatic efforts to keep Italy out of the war and later to prevent the French fleet from falling into German hands are also recounted.

The record shows that early in 1941 Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles informed the Soviet Ambassador in Washington of reports that Hitler was planning to attack the Soviet Union.

The painful negotiations with Japan—first to settle the war in China while preserving China's integrity and later to avoid an outright conflict between Japan and the United States—are lengthily documented for 1941.

Beginning with a warning from Ambassador Grew in Tokyo in January, 1941, that Japan might strike suddenly and with every possible element of surprise, the records drag their slow way through months of conferences in Washington and numerous messages back and forth between the two Governments.

The tragic climax comes on Dec. 7, 1941, when Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Jurusu handed Secretary Hull Japan's memorandum that the Japanese Government considered it impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiation—one hour after Japanese planes had attacked Pearl Harbor.

Japan Proposed U. S. And It Divide World

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11

Saburo Kurusu, Japan's special peace envoy to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor, suggested in 1935 that the United States and Japan divide the rule of the world.

Documents made public by the State Department show that Japan wanted to be "boss" of China, India, the Netherlands East Indies and the rest of the Orient "in course of time."

The statement of Japan's ambition was attributed to Kurusu by E. R. Dickover, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Tokyo, in a memorandum included in the documented edition of "Peace and War—United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941."

Backers Claim New Strength For Federal School Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Administration leaders in the Senate, especially those from the South, threw their weight enthusiastically today behind a long-pending bill authorizing $300,000,000 a year in federal grants to public schools.

With one exception, every Southern State would get more than $6,000,000 a year from the measure which is to be called up Tuesday. Florida would receive only $4,789,172; Texas would get $18,135,254; Alabama, $10,403,238; Georgia, $10,465,580; North Carolina, $13,671,022 and other cotton-belt States somewhat smaller amounts.

At the other end of the line, smallest amounts would go to small New England and Eastern States and lightly populated western States.

Sponsors of the measure believe they have side-stepped previous objections to similar legislation by declaring at the very start of the bill that the Federal Government shall not exercise any supervision over the administration or study courses of a state's schools.

Two-thirds of the authorization would be emergency in character and would be used principally to raise teachers' salaries—matching increased living costs and combatting the loss of teacher personnel to war plants—and to employ additional instructors to relieve over-crowded classes.

The remaining $100,000,000 would finance a permanent federal school aid policy designed to iron out regional inequalities in education opportunities.

The $200,000,000 emergency fund would be allocated on the ratio that the average daily attendance of pupils in each State bears to the total national daily attendance. The $100,000,000 would be divided under of formula of financial need, based on the number of school age children and the financial ability of each State as measured by income tax payments.

Auto Workers Renew No-Strike Pledge

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have reaffirmed their "no-strike" pledge without qualification, have demanded the scrapping of the "Little Steel" formula and President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order, and urged a rollback of prices to September, 1942, levels.

Concluding their eighth convention yesterday, the delegates asked modification of the rules of the National War Labor Board to permit direct negotiations between the union and management on wage problems, and other disputed issues with full authority to reach a final settlement.

The convention adopted by an approximate four-to-one majority that "no-strike" resolution which demanded the Federal Government operate plants where "management is not bargaining in good faith and it taking advantage of the war situation and labor's no-strike pledge to destroy collective bargaining."

R. J. Thomas, President, and George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, recommended unqualified reaffirmation of the pledge, and Mr. Addes declared "strikes during wartime can wreck this union."

Emil Mazey, President of Local 212, Detroit, sought outright revocation of the pledge, asserting it was "fantastic" to expect the Government to take over plants, and maintaining "if we have the strike weapon in our hands, there will be fewer strikes because we can force management to bargain with us."

The resolution asked any Government seizure of plants be accomplished under the war powers of the President and "not under the Smith-Connally (anti-strike) Act, and with full guarantees of all collective bargaining rights of the workers, and with elimination of all profits to the corporations."

Freight Piles Up

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11 (AP)—Motor freight lines in the Middle South were paralyzed today and thousands of tons of freight were piled up in terminals as a strike of truck drivers and helpers entered its fifth day with indications of spreading.

The only sign of a break came from Memphis where the local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen of the American Federation of Labor voted yesterday to return to work conditionally.

James A. Sweringen, President of the Memphis Local, said the men voted to return to work and give 30 days notice of a strike, if locals in Nashville, Birmingham and Memphis, where the greatest number are idle, would do the same. Mr. Sweringen said unless all returned to work, trucks could not be loaded and unloaded in strike-bound terminals.

Both union and operator spokesmen said the strike had its origin in failure of the National War Labor Board to act on the request of the union men for pay increases and longer vacations.

Army officers watched the situation closely, as approximately 75 per cent of the strike-bound freight consisted of war materials and army supplies.

Public to Get More Butter As Government Stops Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—More butter and eggs were in sight for civilians today as the Government halted its purchases to end the present scarcity in these major food items.

Military and other government purchasing agencies have agreed to suspend their purchases of butter until next March in order to give the folks at home a larger share. In many places away from centers of production it is impossible to get butter at all now, even when a housewife has the 16 ration points a pound required.

Several million cases of storage eggs will also be released to civilians as a result of action taken last week by the War Food Administration and the Food Distribution Administration. At the same time, the Government announced it would permit cancellation of up to 50 per cent of deliveries of dried whole eggs contracted for November, December and January.

More Than Last Summer

Storage eggs are expected to be put on sale in cities throughout the country at a price below fresh eggs and may force the price of fresh eggs down.

As a result of suspension of government butter purchases, civilians will get more butter this winter than at the peak of production last summer. War Food Administration officials estimate that creamery butter production will run between 110,000,000 and 130,000,000 pounds a month during the next five months. All of this will go to consumers, who have been getting only about 100,000,000 pounds a month.

The butter shortage has become so acute that even Congressmen have been interesting themselves in the reasons behind its disappearance from the market and the recent jump in point value ordered by OPA.

Whether the WFA's mercy toward butter-eating civilians was motivated primarily by these protests or by the fact that sufficient stores are now on hand to meet essential military, Lend-Lease and other non-civilian requirements until spring was not stated.

A Lend-Lease food report made public today failed to show cause for the butter shortage, for during the first eight months of 1943 exports of butter amounted only to about 1 per cent of America's total food supply. Butter exports to Russia and other nations are known to have increased sharply, though two thirds of the government's butter purchases are still going to the armed forces of the United States in this country and abroad.

Food Export Up 3 Per Cent

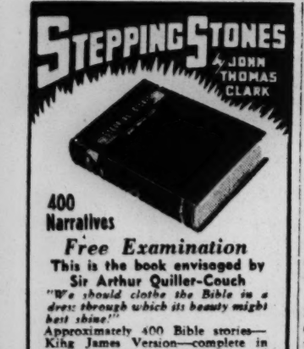
The Lend-Lease report showed that exports of food to the United Nations during the first eight months of 1943 amounted to roughly 9 per cent of the nation's total food supply, in dollar value, compared with about 6 per cent last year.

Some of the largest shipments in 1943 have been: Cheese, 11 per cent of the supply; lamb and mutton, 12 per cent; pork, 15; dried fruits, 21 and dried beans and peas, 11 per cent.

The British Empire continues to receive the largest share of the food deliveries—69 per cent in August. Russia got 23 per cent; North Africa, 7 per cent; and Greece, West Africa, the Netherlands and Turkey combined, 1 per cent. Destinations for United States foodstuffs vary from month to month, it was explained, depending on shipping conditions and other factors.

On another consumer front, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, issued a statement describing the amazing job the Government and industry have done in building pipe lines to bring oil to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Two years ago—in July, 1941—the pipe line flow of oil to the East Coast averaged only 66,000 barrels a day; today it has reached 360,000 barrels a day.



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Here are 7 Practical Things you can start doing today

TODAY we all look ahead to the time when peace will bring the opportunity to win many of the better things of life. And we can start today working for the sort of security and comfort we want for ourselves and our families.

These are benefits richly worth our every effort. Each one of us can do something today and *every day* to win and to hold these benefits—to make the Post War World of our hopes come true. *Here's a practical plan our Government recommends:*

1. Buy and hold war bonds—to lend our country the money it needs now to fight the war to victory.
2. Pay willingly your share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for your own and your family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce your debts as much as possible and avoid making needless new ones.
5. Buy only what you need and make what you have last longer.
6. Live faithfully by the rationing rules to conserve goods of which there are shortages.
7. Cooperate with our Government's price and wage stabilization program.

MILLIONS of good Americans are doing many, if not all, of these things. We are used to hard work and thrift—that's *always* been the American way of providing for the future.

So why not start today to follow this practical seven-point plan? The budget form shown here will help you get started.

And remember, everyone who does all these things is not only helping to speed the day of Victory . . . not only helping to hold down the cost of wartime living . . . but is helping to build his own *personal* Post War World.

• • •

AMERICA'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES bring you this plan of action not only to help you to win the kind of future you want, but to urge you to join wholeheartedly with all loyal Americans to keep down living costs during these critical war days.

By acquiring life insurance, with the guidance of their life insurance agents, 67 million policyholders have already joined together in taking one of the effective steps our Government suggests.

Remember that the premiums you pay for your life insurance are also helping to pay for the war—for a large part of them are invested in Government bonds.

EDWARD O. SOUTHARD *is production manager of a map company now almost entirely on war work. His budget below shows that his family "security dollars" add up to $895—and that's much more than last year's total. Why not compare your budget with his?*

OUR FAMILY INCOME THIS YEAR WILL BE	$4,200	____
OUR BASIC LIVING EXPENSES (including taxes)	3,305	____
OUR SECURITY DOLLARS		
WAR BONDS	420	____
LIFE INSURANCE	325	____
SAVINGS ACCOUNT	100	____
DEBT PAYMENTS	50	____

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF AMERICA . . . . 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

War Seen Through the Eyes of Boys and Girls—French Film at the Exeter

Pictures by Child Refugees At Natural History Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

At the New England Museum of Natural History, pictures drawn and painted by children of China and Europe, who have been uprooted by the war, will be on view until mid-November. The display is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, representatives of which have been trying to reach these children of war, and shelter and feed them.

Any display of work by children is captivating. Much has been done in recent years to elicit the spontaneous expression of children in pictures. Their unbiased and frank viewpoint has proved refreshing; and we know that adult artists have even gone so far as to emulate the evocative mannerisms of youngsters. Painting has become a kind of play, with the challenge of communicating a personal and native response to experience. The work of children has exceeded the boundaries of artistic consideration and has been a matter of interest in character building, in widening the horizons of observation, and finally perhaps in establishing discipline. This latter has been held a lesser consideration by some educators.

* * *

This special exhibition has features beyond the typical characteristics. It is international, including Chinese, English, French, Jewish, Spanish contributors. Many of them have had the direct experience of war, bombardment, fire, nights in air raid shelters. Naturally, they have set down their observations. Children are literal and they have a natural grasp of cogent facts. What is significant to the narrative is related graphically—a building gouged by a bomb, a burning plane hurtling through space. The children victimized by the Spanish Civil War told the world a great deal about the savage assault upon their homes and people.

These pictures are by children withdrawn from the scene of war and provided with the shelter of the countryside. Undoubtedly the teachers and protectors of these homeless children have striven to give them the calm and wholesome experience which they need. Into the pictures has gone their happy discovery of nature, their love of the land, of farming, trees, flowers, their appreciation (especially in their retreats in Southern France) of the farmhouses, churches, bridges and animals. If we can judge from this record the children have reveled in the sunshine, relished the scenes where men plough and sow and harvest. Their dream of the good life has gone into these little pictures.

The little French child who paints "St. Francis and Birds and Lambs" recalls his distant Gothic ancestor who made miniatures with a loving hand. This child whose parents have gone into the dreaded exile of Poland, paints her dream, a little home in the country surrounded by sheltering trees. Another whose parents have also departed for a concentration camp paints two children watching a vision in the skies; and a third's "The little Angel" is as touching as William Blake.

The Chinese group is of special interest for it draws Asia into the compass and proves that children have the same irrepressible qualities everywhere. A young girl in Shanghai paints herself reading a book near a window and calls her picture "My English Lesson." There is a picture of black cutouts on white rice paper upon which is written "these lumps of coal keep us warm in cold weather." The Parisians of the early twenties would have cherished this "collage." There are other cuttings done in "health habit" kindergartens in China.

British children portray their canteen, an air-raid shelter, children at play on the streets, boating, gardening and rustic scenes.

French children make a fine showing with their scenes of the provinces. They draw meticulously, observing details of structures and typical topographic traits. They have a miniature-like handling and are apparently discouraged by their teachers from working in a broad or sketchy manner. They are tidy, responsible performers showing that discipline has not blunted their enthusiasm. They all draw efficiently, and the colors are clear though not bright. One picture looks like a Rousseau, Le Douanier; another like a Utrillo. Matisse in his rhythmical study of dancers has said no more than one little child in the painting "St. Jean's Day."

* * *

How these little ones love La Campagne, and how lovingly they represent the well-cared-for fields of grain and vegetables. Lucette sets herself the task of portraying an old Roman Bridge, while Louise paints the Church of Neyron, and Ginette visualizes a fantasy: "Corner of France of Which I Dream." Well may this be the dream of millions over the world today, a little scene with a modest thatched cottage surmounted by a cloud bedecked sky, the ethereal blue of which is reflected in a little pool in front of the cottage.

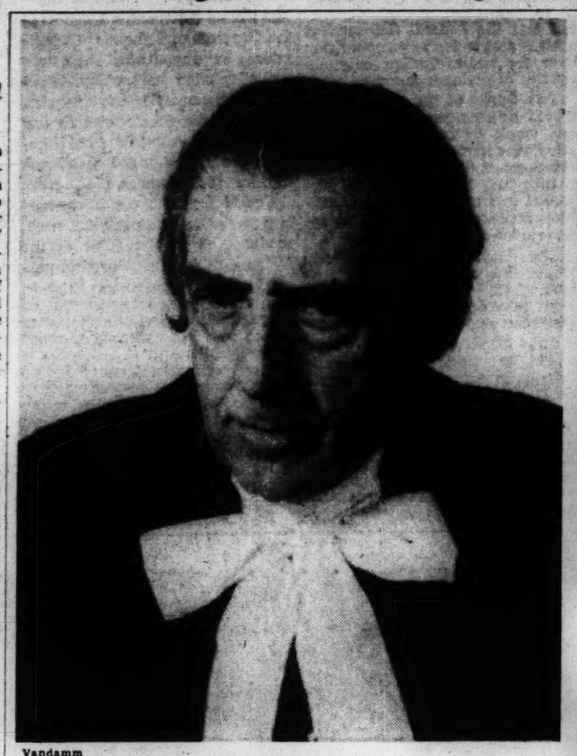
There is one other way in which this exhibition is distinguished, it contains a picture by the youngest artist yet beheld in two full decades of art reporting. "The Bunny" painted by a 2½-year-old child refugee is a clear, nicely made portrayal, the figure is black, the background pink, and the little blades of well-articulated grass are green.

Openings Tonight

The Patriots—At Colonial. Walter Hampden, Cecil Humphreys, Julie Haydon, Guy Sorel in Sidney Kingsley's Critics' Prize play, presented by Playwrights' Company as third of Guild-American Theater Society series.

Porgy and Bess—At Shubert. Todd Duncan, Etta Moten, Avon Lond, Eva Jessye Choir in Cheryl Crawford's production of George Gershwin-DuBose Heyward folk opera.

Artists and Models — At Opera House. Jane Froman, Frances Vincent, Romo Vincent, Raye and Naldi, Marty May and others in new revue presented by Lou Walters and Don Ross in association with E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone.



Vandamm

Walter Hampden
As Thomas Jefferson in "The Patriots," tonight at the Colonial

Hindemith and Mr. Goetze

Hindemith's music is a star that intellectuals are hitching to; and it stood high and shining in the performance of Klaus Goetze, pianist, at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Third Sonata for Clavier in four movements was the example of Hindemith's composing which Mr. Goetze offered a house that seemed not only interested but determined to be pleased.

For Hindemith is undoubtedly the man of the hour, as Reger was not so many seasons ago. He is a new type, he is abstruse and hard to understand. He is certainly expressing something, perhaps telling of an era to come. He is in the forefront of time; and through his rhythms, melodies, and harmonies we are very likely catching a view of the period of civilization next ahead.

Not that the Third Sonata figures as a novelty; it has been around some time. But it remains still afar off as a study in both sound and style. It is imbued with Hindemith predispositions and predilections, being founded on theories of chords and acoustics thought out and formulated beforehand and taken for legal and constitutional at the outset.

With Hindemith all writing of music is a sort of grand duet of something vibrating high against something vibrating low, and eminently adapted to realization, we may be sure, on a piano, which is a two-handed instrument. Dissonances, in his view, are certainly bad when permitted on a wrong basis of calculation, and thoroughly good when used on a right one.

Under Hindemith's mathematics, a composer has resources far vaster than those of old time; but he must select discreetly, and the outcome of his choosing must be music, which is to say something agreeable and conveying meaning to a listener in the concert room. The foundation of the matter, too, is the chromatic scale; and that brings us back to the piano, the ideal chromatic instrument.

A fair study of Hindemith in the Third Sonata was certainly given by Mr. Goetze, an artist of agreeable platform manner, capable of making an audience enjoy the most profound works. Yet most of his program was on the side of charm, in particular three movements of Josef Suk's "Things Lived and Dreamed"; and not forgetting the Sonata in E flat major by Haydn that carries a motto presaging that of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

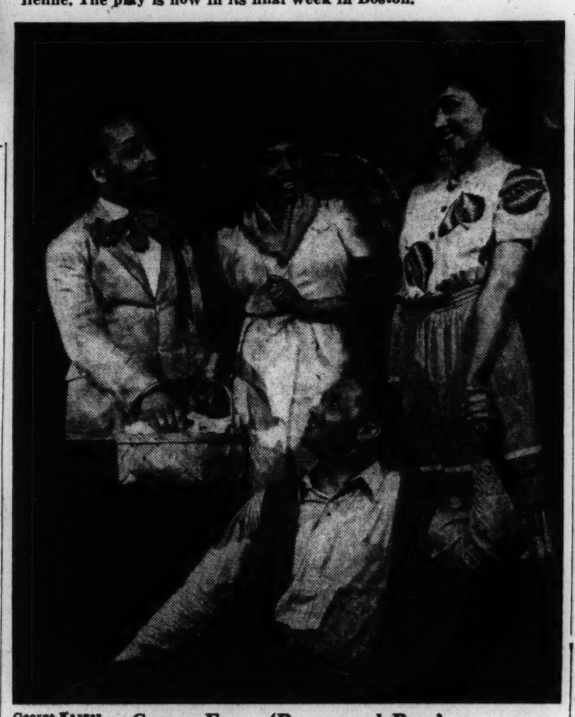
In the matter of Beethoven, Mr. Goetze may be said to have played all his piano sonatas in a sort of synopsis, presenting the Thirty-two Variations on an Original Theme. Further to temper the heaviness of Hindemith, he lent his smooth tone and sensitive phrasing to the half-dozen pieces of the Moment Musicale category that lists in the Schubert catalogue as Op. 94; and the piece in which Brahms does not quite forget all he knows about Chopin, the Scherzo in E flat minor, Op. 4.

W. P. T.

Van Druten Play Coming

"The Voice of the Turtle," a new play by John van Druten, is reported by the New York Times to be down for a premiere at New Haven and an engagement of two weeks in Boston starting Nov. 8. The play, which has only three characters, has been described as a light romantic comedy, the events of which take place in an apartment of the East Sixties in New York over a week end. Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent, and Audrey Christie will play the three roles.

Group From 'Uncle Harry' at the Wilbur
Left to right: Marion Evensen, Marguerite Lewis, Leona Roberts, Joseph Schildkraut, and Eva LeGallienne. The play is now in its final week in Boston.



George Karger

Group From 'Porgy and Bess'
Edward Matthews, Harriett Jackson, Todd Duncan, and Etta Moten in the Gershwin folk opera, coming to the Shubert tonight.

Miss Skinner's Programs

Cornelia Otis Skinner, at her Saturday matinee and evening performances, Oct. 16, in Jordan Hall, will do: "Eve of Departure," "Hotel Porch," "Times Square," "The Facts of Life," "A Foxhole in Corregidor," and "A Lady Explorer." For the Sunday matinee, Oct. 17, the program will be: "Nurse's Day Out," "In a Gondola," "Times Square," "Homework," "On a Beach at Barbados," and "The Vanishing Red Man."

Miss Skinner will also appear in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, where she will be sponsored by the Department of Speech, Wednesday evening, Oct. 20. At that time her numbers will include: "Eve of Departure," "A Lady Explorer," "In a Gondola," "Times Square," "Home Work," and the "Vanishing Red Man."

Copley-Plaza Concert

Lucille Johnson will be the soloist at the first Copley-Plaza Popular Sunday Concert on Oct. 17 from 4 to 6:30. Samuel Seiniger will direct an orchestra of 15 members of the Boston Symphony. Miss Johnson sings request numbers as well as songs from operettas and the popular field. Refreshments will be served.

Tolstoy's former estate, at Yasnaya Poliana will be the setting of a sequence in the Russian picture, "Days of Glory," to be made by RKO with Toumanova and Gregory Peck in the leads.

Duvivier Tale Spans Period Of Three Wars

"The Heart of a Nation," a French motion picture history of France through three wars, opened Sunday at the Exeter Theater. This Paul Graetz production, directed by Julien Duvivier, was completed in Paris a few days before the Germans entered the city three years ago. Charles Boyer in his commentary explains that the film survived the Nazi orders that the negative and all copies that had been made from it be destroyed.

It is a picture sad in general tone, for it shows how France was unprepared for the wars with Germany in 1870, in 1914, and in 1939. The story follows the fortunes of the Froment family, starting in 1871 when the soldiers of Montmartre made their last desperate effort to break through the invaders' ring around Paris. Like Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," the film depicts this family in relation to the fortunes of France. It indicates the changes brought about by the passing years, as symbolized in the eras of the bicycle, the motor car, and the airplane. The children of each generation are shown eager to master new ideas, and at the last the great-grandson of Pierre Froment fulfills the family hopes that a son of the house shall become a physician.

Throughout the picture the acting is in the finest French tradition, with Louis Jouvet playing the great-grandfather and his son with a stern power that is affecting. As a jovial uncle from Marseilles, Raimu continues through the period covered by several generations, and brings a welcome humorous note to all his scenes. Renée Devilliers, Michele Morgan (now in Hollywood), Harry Krimer, Pierre Jordan, Jean Mercanton, and others are deeply satisfying in their communication of the dramatic implications of their roles.

There are many graphic and often humorously nostalgic episodes, starting with Daniel Mendaille's fiery speech as the young Mayor Clemenceau of Montmartre in 1871, the breadlines of the three wars, celebrations of Bastille Day, an old-time wedding feast, the first automobile, a night at the Moulin Rouge, the life of art in the Paris garrets, the first flying experiments, scenes in the hospitals for wounded soldiers, a gay party that laughs at a Hitler radio speech in 1938, and finally a bit of De Gaulle's radio message when he said, "France has lost a battle, but not a war." Altogether a poignant, yet somehow a heartening picture.

Elsie Ferguson Returning After 14 Years' Absence

Elsie Ferguson, who has been in retirement for 14 years, owes her return to the stage to the fact that she is a Connecticut neighbor of Rose Franken. Miss Ferguson will play the leading role in Miss Franken's play, "Outrageous Fortune," which Gilbert Miller brings to the Wilbur Theater for a limited engagement beginning Monday, Oct. 18. Ever since she played in "Scarlet Pages" Miss Ferguson has been more interested in her herd of Guernseys in Connecticut than in the weekly box-office statement. One of her neighbors and friends in Lyme, Conn., is Rose Franken, who wrote the principal female part in "Outrageous Fortune" especially for her.

Elsie Ferguson, born in New York City, went on the stage when she was still in her teens. She was a star in both London and New York when, in 1917, she became a silent movie actress for Famous Players-Lasky, though in those days it was considered bad form for a stage actress to play in the cinema. Movie fans will recall her work in such classics as "The Outcast," "The Doll's House," "Sacred and Profane Love," "Peter Ibbetson," the latter with Wallace Reid.

Such hits as "Caste," "Such a Little Queen," "The First Lady in the Land," "The Wheel of Life," "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," and "Arizona" had Elsie Ferguson as their star during the first and second decades of the century.

Today Miss Ferguson is a lithe outdoorish looking woman, who tells you with a twinkle in her blue eyes, "I don't even remember how to put on make-up. My, but I miss the country. It ruins me for city life."

Stoessel Memorial Concert Is Planned

The Worcester Musical Festival is being omitted this year, "in order to co-operate with the war effort." But the Worcester County Musical Association will give on Oct. 28 an Albert Stoessel Memorial Concert, at which an important part of the programs the late conductor had planned for this fall will be presented.

Painting by a Child in Oran
"The Belvedere of Saida in Oran," work of Eusebios Diaz in the "Children of War" exhibition, at the Museum of Natural History until mid-November.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT OF THE NEW MOTION PICTURE SEASON!
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IN TECHNICOLOR
Starring
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WITH CAST OF THOUSANDS
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LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
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"SALUTE TO THE MARINES" in TECHNICOLOR starring Wallace BEERY — plus — "MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK"

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IRVING BERLIN'S
"THIS IS THE ARMY"
in Technicolor

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NOW
Diana BARRYMORE • Robert PAIGE
"FRONTIER BAD MAN"
Plus "THE FALCON IN DANGER"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
SONJA HENIE
"WINTER TIME"
Plus "THE GORILLA MAN"

BOSTON (STAGE)

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DIRECT FROM A SOLID YEAR IN NEW YORK
LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
UNCLE HARRY
"Click"— WINCHELL "B'way Hit"— LIFE MAG.
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75, Tax Incl.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

WILBUR ONE WEEK OCT. 18
GILBERT MILLER presents (Prior to N. Y.)
"OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE"
A New Play by ROSE FRANKEN
with ELSIE FERGUSON, MARIA OUSPENSKAYA, MARGALO GILLMORE, FREDERIC TOZERE
EVES. 1.10-2.75 MATS. WED. & SAT. 1.10-2.20

SHUBERT—2 Wks.-Opens Tonight
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
GEORGE GERSHWIN & DuBOSE HEYWARD'S
PORGY AND BESS
TODD DUNCAN
Etta Moten • Avon Long • The Eva Jessye Choir
ALEXANDER SMALLENS—Conductor
Evgs. 55c-2.75. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-2.20

COLONIAL TONIGHT 8:30
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY AND ROWLAND STEBBINS present
WALTER HAMPDEN in "THE PATRIOTS"
By SIDNEY KINGSLEY
Evgs. 1.10-2.75. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 1.10 to 2.20

MANCHESTER, N. H.
LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Oct. 10-12—
FIRST COMES COURAGE, Merle Oberon
Oct. 13-16—
YOUNGEST PROFESSION, Virginia Weidler
Oct. 17-19—CONSTANT NYMPH, Charles Boyer
Oct. 20-23 (not booked)
Oct. 24-26—MR. LUCKY, Cary Grant
Oct. 27-30—
THE HUMAN COMEDY, Mickey Rooney

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. Matinees Tuesday (Oct. 12), Saturday (Oct. 16), Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Frontier Bad Men." Diana Barrymore. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "The Falcon in Danger." Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2, 5, 8. "The Heart of a Nation." Michele Morgan, Raimu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera." Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains, Edgar Barrier. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 10:05. "Prairie Chickens." Jimmy Rogers. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Panama Hattie." Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:45. "Desert Victory." 2:35, 5:30, 8:10.

Majestic—"You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith." Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: 2:30, 5:40, 9.

Metropolitan—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 4:45, 7, 9:15.

Modern—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.

Paramount—"Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Spitfire." Leslie Howard. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon." George Montgomery, Annabelle. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Forgotten Treasure." "Don't Talk, Crime Does Not Pay." "Minstrel Days." "Over the Andes." "Hands of Women." "Pete Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.

State—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

Telepix—"The Yanks in Ireland." "Pete Smith's 'Seventh Column.'" "Over the Andes with Pinspatrick." "Tommy Tucker." "John Nesbitt." "World Series." "Captured Nazi Films." "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Appointment in Berlin." George Sanders. 2:20, 5:17, 8:15. "Stormy Weather." Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1, 3:42, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Heaven Can Wait." Gene Tierney, Don Ameche, Charles Coburn. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon." George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Harry James. "Assignment in Brittany." Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Ox-Bow Incident." Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Go Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "My Sister Eileen." Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Du Barry Was a Lady." Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Halfway to Shanghai." Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Presenting Lily Mars." Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Background to Danger." George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.
Coolidge Corner: "Stormy Weather." Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Appointment in Berlin." George Sanders.
Clegeland Circle: "Oklahoma Kid." James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. "Someone to Remember." Mable Paige, John Craven. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Best Foot Forward." Lucille Ball. "The Falcon in Danger." Tom Conway. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Hangmen Also Die." Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 2, 8.
University: "The Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Behind the Rising Sun." Margo, Tom Neal. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Destroyer." Edward Robinson, M. Chapman. "What's Buzzin', Cousin?" Ann Miller, J. Hubbard.
Codman Square: "Watch on the Rhine." Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 1.
Franklin Square: "Watch on the Rhine." Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 1:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Keep 'Em Slugging." Dead End Kids. 2:05, 8:22. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 7, 9:31.
Park: "First Comes Courage." Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Nobody's Darling." Mary Lee.

HYDE PARK — Hyde Park: "Presenting Lily Mars." Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Behind the Rising Sun." Tom Neal, Margo. "The Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "DuBarry Was a Lady." Lucille Ball. 2:15, 6:15. "Omaha Trail." James Craig. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Destroyer." Edward G. Robinson. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21. "Two Senoritas From Chicago." Jean Davis. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.

Mystic: "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Frontier Bad Men." Lon Chaney, Dianna Barrymore. 3:20, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Du Barry Was a Lady." Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 3:10, 9:10. "Highways By Night." Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Blazing Frontier." Buster Crabbe, Al St. John. 2:15, 8. "Coney Island." Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:20, 9:05.
Strand: "Stormy Weather." Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:25, 7, 8:40. "Alaskan Highway." Richard Arlen. 2:15, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Best Foot Forward." Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Frontier Badmen." Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Presenting Lily Mars." Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Hit the Ice." Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington." Basil Rathbone.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Coney Island." Betty Grable, George Monigomery. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio.

NATICK—Colonial: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Presenting Lily Mars." Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Destroyer." Edward G. Robinson, M. Chapman. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the Rising Sun." Robert Ryan, Tom Neal. "Hoosier Holiday," Emma Dun. 2, 8.
Strand: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. Brian Aherne. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
Strand: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Hi, Ya, Chum," Jane Frazee, Ritz Bros.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Talk of the Town." Jean Arthur, Cary Grant. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "High Explosive." Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2:08, 7:53. "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Destroyer." Edward G. Robinson. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Slightly Dangerous." Lana Turner, Robert Young. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers.
Coolidge: "Bombardier." Pat O'Brien, Ann Shirley. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hit the Ice." Abbott and Costello. "Secret Enemies," C. Stevens.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Constant Nymph." Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, Alexis Smith. "Fantasia."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Presenting Lily Mars." Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

WESTWOOD—Winchester: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:45, 6:15, 8:55. Selected Shorts.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Stormy Weather." Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 2:30, 7:50.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Selections from the etchings and drypoints of Frank W. Benson. Through October.

Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street—Exhibition of war posters. Through Oct. 16.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors of children and animals by Edna Hibel.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by James Emery Greer. Through Oct. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of the Jungle, paintings, sculpture and drawings. First Boston exhibition of water colors by Ruth Hammond. Oct. 12-30.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

New England Museum of Natural History, Boylston at Berkeley Street—"Children at War," and exhibition of paintings by refugee children of France, England, Spain, and China.

Symphony Hall—Collection of paintings by W. Lester Stevens of Springfield, Mass., on view in the First Balcony Gallery during concerts of Oct. 15, 16.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Winter landscapes by Walter Koeniger.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Portrait of a Gentleman with a Book, by Titian; paintings and drawings by Dennis M. Bunker. Through Oct. 31. Art of our Allies: China. Through Oct. 24. Silver of the First Parish, Medford. Through October. Contemporary American Lithographs: lithographs by Daumier; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; designs by Jean Pillemont.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Autumn exhibition of water colors and pencil drawings by Henry B. Hoover. Lithographs by Joseph Nash. Through Oct. 17.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Local exhibition.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—"The Debt of Art to Nature." Through Nov. 15. "War Art," lent by Life Magazine. Through Oct. 24. "Speak Their Language," cartoons lent by the American Federation of Art. Through Oct. 24.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Exhibition of paintings by Marian P. Sloane and Ernest L. Major. Through Oct. 21.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Oct. 25.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Museum (Rhode Island School of Design)—American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. English drawings and water colors from Romney to Beardsley. Through Oct. 30.

'College Life' Pleases Tech Girl Students

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

M. I. T.'s women Freshmen are surprised to find that they can get a good deal of college life at a place like Tech. They had expected to work hard and they like their work. That's what they came for. But "college life" besides—that's just so much frosting, which, as everyone knows, is doubly precious in wartime.

They had a good taste of it last Friday evening when they and the other women students were entertained by the Technology Matrons at a buffet supper in the Emma Rogers Room. This was the girls' first large social get-together of the season and pleasantly demonstrated that Tech is not all test tubes and drawing boards.

Though it has long been co-educational, Massachusetts Institute of Technology has never had women students enrolled in so many departments before. Prior to the War, architecture, biology, and public health attracted most of its few women students. Now, besides 22 Waves engaged in technical work, there are 68 other co-eds, many of whom work right along with the men in the various engineering courses.

Ten, including freshman Emily Vanderbilt, daughter of the former Governor of Rhode Island, are taking chemistry. Five each are enrolled in physics and aeronautical engineering. Four are studying meteorology, and there are one or two in each of the three main engineering fields, chemical, mechanical, and electrical.

The girls come from all sections of the United States and two are from China, Wai-Ching Li of Hong Kong, who won her AB at Radcliffe, and Charlotte Kao of Tsingtao, formerly a student at New York University. The latter is taking a course in city planning, while her fellow countrywoman is specializing in physics.

The Waves, who can express their enthusiasm for Boston even though they must maintain a patriotic silence about their work, include a number of southerners whose wildest prewar dreams never included study at "such a learned place as M. I. T." About three-fourths of this second group of ensigns to enter Tech were high school teachers of mathematics or natural science before they entered the service.

The girls have their own attractive social center, the Margaret Cheney Room, where they can bring their friends or hold meetings. Among those friends they can count the Technology Matrons, faculty wives, whose hospitality they sampled Friday and to whose homes they'll be invited during the coming winter.

High War Bond Goal

One hundred thousand dollars in war bonds is this year's goal of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, which holds its first autumn meeting in Highland Hall tomorrow afternoon. Last year the Club bought more than $50,000 worth through its members, and already has $33,000 accumulated toward the new goal, according to Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, President. Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry, assisted by Mrs. W. Howard Banks and Andrew J. H. Bickford, will have charge of the stamp tables tomorrow.

Following a reception for new members at 1 o'clock, Te Ata, a Chicksaw-Choctoaw Indian girl from Oklahoma, will give an interpretation of Indian songs and dances.

Garments and toys to fill the Christmas boxes about to be sent to the English child adopted by the Club last year, will be on display. They were made this past summer by members of the War Relief and Defense Committee, of which Mrs. W. O. B. Little is chairman.

The Garden Club's annual Flower Show will also be held tomorrow.

Women After War

New England Zontians were told by Dr. Charlotte Whitton, banquet speaker at their week-end conference, that women in war industry would return to their homemaking after the war if their husbands are assured sufficient salary for them to maintain decent living conditions. Much of course will also depend on the rate of casualties, she said, but before they leave their jobs, women will demand, she thinks, not only that their husbands be guaranteed decent wages, but that they and their children be guaranteed decent health services, educational opportunities, and housing. Dr. Whitton is Director of the Canadian Welfare Council in Ottawa and has been special consultant to the Dominion Government on the movement of British children to Canada and to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The two-day regional conference closed yesterday with a round-table on postwar problems, at which Miss Cora E. Mackenzie, Miss Margaret Bradstreet, Miss Margaret Michie, and Mrs. Claude U. Gilson were the speakers. Some 30 clubs were represented and all gave reports on their war service projects. Under discussion for next year is the plan of having a single service project for all Zonto clubs throughout the country.

Talk on Sailing Masters

Charles F. Haywood is scheduled to speak on the subject of "Some Old Sailing Masters" at the Lynn Historical Society meeting, Thursday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m., in the Charles J. H. Woodbury Hall of the Society, 125 Green Street, Lynn.

Tech Matrons Give Party

By a Staff Photographer

Women Students of M. I. T. Honored

Left to right: Mrs. J. Rhyne Killian of Wellesley, Chairman of the Hostess Club; Ensign Dorothy Hoefel of St. Louis, Mo., one of the 22 Waves now studying at Tech; Miss Emily Vanderbilt of Newport, R. I., daughter of the former Governor of that State, freshman student of chemistry.

Son of Ambassador Winant Reported Missing Over Reich

A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Oct. 11 (AP)—Lieut. John G. Winant, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to Britain, was reported missing from yesterday's raid on Muenster, Germany, his thirteenth mission into enemy territory as a Flying Fortress pilot.

Fellow fliers said they saw German fighters shoot at parachutes that trailed from his stricken and falling plane.

Others in his group said swarms of Focke-Wulf and Messerschmitt fighters attacked the returning formation and that three concentrated on Winant's plane, "Tech Supply."

Several fliers agreed they saw five parachutes open and one "free fall" with the 'chute probably opening later. Staff Sergeant Fred P. Livingston of Sayre, Okla., said he saw three and a free fall.

"Then the ship straightened out and flew toward the left," Sergeant Livingston added. "The ship was under attack by three fighters. They each made a pass at each of the 'chutes and then resumed their attacks on the fortress."

Sergeant Livingston explained that he "knew it was his (Winant's) ship because its name was painted in white and none of the other ships' is."

The "Tech Supply" went down at 25,000 feet 15 minutes after unloading its bombs on Muenster. It was one of 30 Fortresses lost in yesterday's raids.

Other fliers said the German fighters again employed rocket guns attached under their wings. One declared the Nazi aircraft were so thick that Fortress gunners hardly had to aim.

Technical Sergeant John W. Graves of Melissa, Texas, a gunner aboard the same Fortress with Livingston, said:

"Winant crossed in front above us. It seemed as though the front windows of the cokpit and half the upper turret were shot away. However, the plane was in perfect control. The next time I looked he just wasn't there."

Young Winant, a former student at Princeton University, once before was reported missing. That was in August on a return trip from Africa after the first American shuttle raid on Germany. It later developed he had been forced to turn back to Africa by engine trouble.

Williams to Mark Sesquicentennial

The sesquicentennial anniversary of Williams College will be observed Oct. 23 and 24, the College announced.

Principal ceremonies marking 150 years of the college will occur Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, when national figures in political and military life and in the arts and sciences will receive honorary degrees at the 150th commencement. James P. Baxter, III, President of Williams, will give the sesquicentennial baccalaureate address on Sunday morning.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W87B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Marriman's Orchestra
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenorn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W89B, Mt. Washington, N. H., (43.9mc)
2:15 p. m.—World Series Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—"Army Air Forces."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Sherlock Holmes; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gariel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
9:30 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter".
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:45 p. m.—Ada Leonard's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"The Pioneer Corps." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round-up." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.03 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, Oct. 12

1:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

R. I. Women's Food Report Filed With OPA for Action

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11—The Rhode Island League of Women Voters has completed the initial part of a survey of food conditions in this State and has drawn up a statement including serious charges which are considered to warrant action by the Office of Price Administration. The report was presented to State OPA Director Christopher Del Sesto this week.

The women voters have been questioning their local retail store owners about their problems and complaints on the food supply situation. They charge that it is fairly commonplace for the salesmen from wholesale houses to require their grocers to make "over-the-counter transactions running all the way from gifts of liquor to cash and special services before they can get delivery of the food order billed to them."

A second accusation made in the report is that the wholesalers make a practice of insisting that the retail shop owners take such slow-moving articles as "luncheon or specialty meats in order to get lamb or beef; sweet potatoes to get onions and lemons to get oranges."

"Black Market" Admitted

The Women Voters found that their grocers readily admit the existence of a "black market" in Rhode Island and feel that the fines imposed on the few operators who have been caught are too small to check their activities.

OPA Director DelSesto's reply to the faults found by the report led off with a counter-charge that the grocers fail properly to cooperate with his Federal agency. The OPA is powerless to prosecute "black market operators," Mr. DelSesto said, because of the reluctance of storekeepers to sign affidavits.

The OPA head says not a single man has been willing to go to bat with his enforcement officers. The prevailing attitude, he says, is "if I squeal then I'm out of the market."

So far as the size of the fines imposed on violators is concerned, Mr. DelSesto made it clear that he does not consider it part of OPA's job to try to fix penalties, that being a prerogative of the courts.

"When we are asked to recommend a penalty," he said, "we urge jail sentences for flagrant violators. Fines which are mere license fees to operate will not break the 'black market.'"

The "tying-in agreement" by which a grocer is forced to buy one food in order to get another is in many instances the fault of the storekeepers themselves, Mr. Del Sesto claimed.

"They are not under conpulsion from the wholesaler, but by voluntarily buying a slow-moving article they hope to get more of such articles as meat," he said.

Prices Mean Little

The report of the League on the State situation also said that because of the high price of fruits and vegetables grocers "don't pay much attention to prices when they have to go out to the farms and pick their own vegetables to get any at all. They are just after something to sell."

Retail dealers told the Women Voters that the cost of meat has increased as much as 100 per cent over prewar rates because of the fat which they have to sell now but used to trim off. Grocers who refused to take cold storage eggs from the packinghouses said they were denied meat. Their customers, they claimed, "aren't concerned about price ceilings. All they want is food and they'll pay what they must to get it."

The stores surveyed ranged all the way from the country general store to the delicatessen and supermarket.

"Price increases," the report says, "appear to be caused by shortages caused by weather difficulties and lack of labor at the right places at the right time. To point to the lack of price ceilings as the principal cause of the increases would, therefore, be to simplify the problem too much."

The report continued:

More Burden on Grocer

"In reporting on customer cooperation, the feeling was that in general the public has become accustomed to rationing and has accepted it, although it was reported that men do more grumbling. It is found that the public does not keep up with the rulings and tends to put the responsibility of knowing which stamps are valid, for example, on the grocer. This adds to his burden.

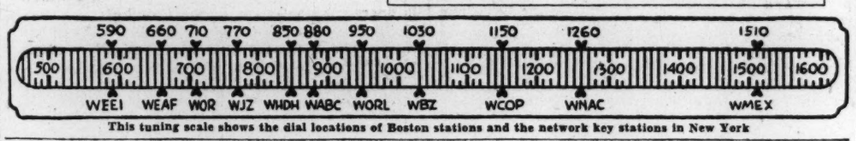
"Some grocers said customers would get around rationing regulations if they could. . . . One of the effects of rationing is that in large families people make an effort to use all the stamps available to them when actually they do not need the food. Another report told of a business man offering the grocer $12 if he would give him 100 pounds of sugar without any coupons. One grocer said the co-operation of the public was better than at first."

Mrs. James B. Hedges and Mrs. T. Stewart Little were co-chairmen of the committee.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

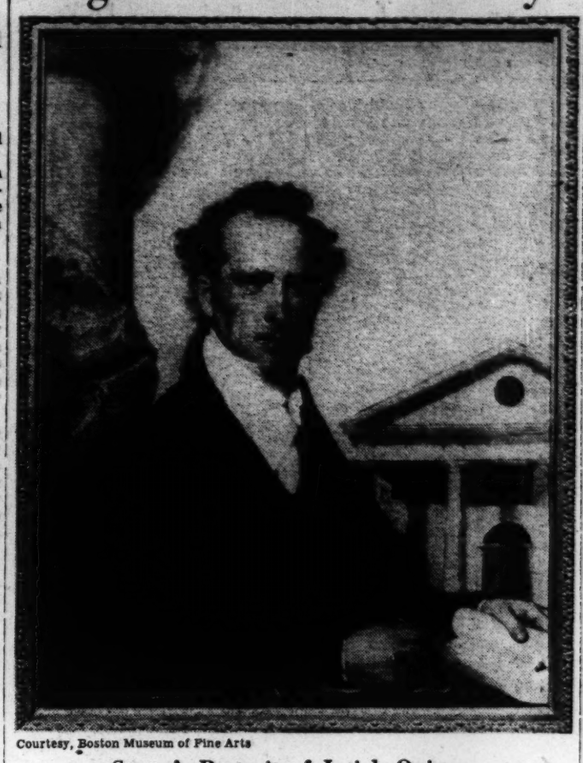
WEEI-590kc-CBS WHDH-850kc-BLUE WBZ-1030kc-NBC WNAC-1260kc-MBS WMEX-1510kc-199m

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	World Series Baseball	"Waltzing With You"
3:15 Across the Caribbean	Gershwin Melodies; music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Game; Lt. Bob Elson,	"Waltzing With You"
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Barber, Bill Corum,	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	'Right to Happiness"	commentators	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	World Series Baseball	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Game; Lt. Bob Elson,	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Barber, Bill Corum,	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45 Talk; "Date Book"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown": sketch	commentators	band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies: Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Talk: 'Airplane Spotter'	Sports; Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray: Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	News service
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, piano	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Ed Sullivan, Int.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger's news
7:30 "Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	'Fighting Fronts'	"The Army Air Forces":	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	dr., 'Wings Over Sicily'	Enrico Caruso, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop": inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Bob Hope Reports"	News service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue":	The Johnny Morgan Va-	Richard Crooks; tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	The Drama Shop
8:45 music; Bill Henry	riety Show; guests	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Drama Shop
9:00 Theater: Don	U. S. Coast Guard Co-	Marian Anderson; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Beethoven's Symphony
9:15 Ameche, Maureen	lumbus Day Pgm; spkrs	ald Voorhees' Orchestra	"Questions in the News"	in C Major (Jena)
9:30 O'Hara in "Heaven	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Return of Nick	Beethoven's Symphony
9:45 Can Wait"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Carter": drama	in C Major (Jena)
10:00 Guild: Herbert Mar-	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15 shall, 'Love Affair'	Waltztime	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News Reporter; 'Romance'	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15 News; news anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Duffy's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:30 "Romance": drama;	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End: music
11:45 Don't Ever Love Me	Backstage Interview	St. Louis Serenade	Ada Leonard's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Music	News report	"Dress Parade"; Band	News comments	
7:30 Musical Var'y; news	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45 News: War summ'ry	Musical Program; Songs	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore: news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 'G'eways to Music'	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue; organ,	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	The Goldman aBnd	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Jane Underwood, news
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sketch	Choir Loft	L. Grosman
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Help Mate": sketch	Yankee House Party	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical Program	Yankee House Party	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30 Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chad Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 'Life Beautiful': sk.	Mark Sullivan, news	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Concert Melodies
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Porter, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	World Series Baseball	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	Singing Stars	"Light of the World"	Game	Novelty Musicale
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Singing Stars	Hymn recital	World Series Baseball	News reports
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Game	"Waltzing With You"
3:15 Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	World Series Baseball	"Waltzing With You"
3:30 News; Snapshots	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Game	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Program: speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk	World Series Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Game	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	World Series Baseball	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45 Defense; Songs	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	World Series Baseball	Les Brown's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies": Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 "American Women"	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Musical Program	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Phil Saltman, pianist	Music for Moderns: songs	Monitor World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45 Hour; songs; orch.	Francis F. Matthews	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Frank Parker, songs
8:00 'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15 "Letter to Editor"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus
9:00 "Burns and Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Don Redman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to Nation	Ted Florito's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air;	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	Should Women Be	Variety Hour
10:00 "Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show;	Drafted?	News; Defense talk
10:15 Adams": drama	"Waltztime"	comedy; songs; orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	"The Symphonette" with	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45 'Foreign Corresp'd't'	M. Piastro, cond.	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; "Romance"	News service	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:15 News; News anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30 Rideout; Raymond	Fishermen's Program	"Words at War": drama-	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Scott's Orchestra	Jerry Wald's Orch.	tized War Books"	Dance orchestra	Day's End; news

Figure in Boston's History



Courtesy, Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Stuart's Portrait of Josiah Quincy

Included in exhibition of "Boston, Its Life and Its People, From the Founding to the Great Fire and the New Metropolis, 1630-1872," opening at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Oct. 27.

Italians to Celebrate Day

Italians of Boston will celebrate Columbus Day with a meeting at the Old South Meeting House tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prominent Italians will participate, with Judge Joseph Zottoli of the Boston Municipal Court presiding.

Guest speaker will be Frank Bellanca of the Bellanca Aircraft Manufacturing Company, and it is expected that the subject of a free Italy, led by a government selected on secret ballot by the Italian people, will have a prominent place in the meeting.

Sponsored by the Free Italian American Labor Council, the meeting will advocate American support of a democratic Italy, the elimination of all Italian fascisis in Italy, including those who "are now hopping on the band wagon of democracy," and the preservation of Italy's integrity as a nation.

Other speakers will be Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State C. I. O., and Dr. Enzo Taglicozzo.

The meeting comes shortly after establishment here of an Italian War Relief agency, which now joins the long roster of United Nations relief agencies in the United War Fund this year.

At an organization meeting in the Parker House yesterday, Mr. Salerno became Chairman, with Guy Campo Basso Treasurer, Joseph Feascone First Vice-President, and Angelo Berlandi Secretary.

Lowell Admits Evasion Guilt

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Robert Traill Spence Lowell, Jr., cousin of the late A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, and of Poet Amy Lowell, pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to an indictment charging failure to report for induction under the Selective Service Act.

Judge Samuel Mandelbaum set next Wednesday for sentencing. Mr. Lowell faces a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Boston Engineers to Meet

The Boston Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will hold a dinner and meeting at Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, at 7:45 o'clock Wednesday evening. The principal speaker will be Davis M. DeBard, Vice-President of Stone & Webster Service Corporation of New York, on the sugject "If the Bombers Come."

Museum Plans To Trace Boston Cultural Period

Boston from the Puritan founders to the Irish immigration in the middle of the nineteenth century, from the building of the first London-style houses to the Great Fire of 1892, is the theme of the exhibition opening on Oct. 27 at the Museum of Fine Arts. The portraits, historic scenes, maps, silver, ship models, pottery, needlework, books and other objects—about 1,000—have been painstakingly gathered from the Museum's own galleries, from public buildings and private homes, and will remain on view through Dec. 5.

Dr. George Harold Edgell, Director of the Museum, points out that the exhibition will represent not only the physical history of the City from 1630 to 1872 but also the mental and cultural developments. It will show the changing aspects of religious thought, from Puritanism to Unitarianism, the influx of Roman Catholicism with the Irish immigration, the introduction of Transcendentalism and of Christian Science.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has authorized the loan from the White House of the famous portrait of John Quincy Adams by G. P. A. Healy. Other museums and historical societies will lend their treasures. Many of the objects have never been shown in public before. The great names of the American portrait painters, such as Copley, Stuart, and Smibert, will be seen on the canvases which represent the makers of history.

Education will be traced from the days of the scholar settlers of the Bay Colony, through the opening of the Public Latin School and the founding of Harvard College to the more recent events such as the establishmentof the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

Art and music in the City will be illustrated by the nineteenth century announcements, reports and engravings concerning the Handel and Haydn Society, which was founded in 1815, P. T. Barnum's presentation of Jenny Lind in 1850, the Atheneum Gallery's displays of paintings, and other cultural sources. The history of the theater and free libraries will also be indicated.

Talk on Masons' War Aid

What the Masonic Fraternity is doing in the present war will be discussed by Philip C. McMurdie, director of the Service Bureau of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, at the regular meeting of Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at the Roslindale Masonic Temple tonight. Activities of the Fraternity in establishing Service Centers in many camps will be explained with a question period to follow the address.

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Ellery Queen — Sat.—7:30 P.M.
Just Plain Bill — Mon. thru Fri.—5:30 P.M.
Beat The Band — Wed.—8:30 P.M.
Manhattan Merry Go Round — Sun.—9 P.M.
John Charles Thomas — Sun.—2:30 P.M.
Abie's Irish Rose — Sat.—8 P.M.
Hour of Charm — Sun.—10 P.M.
Mystery Theatre — Tues.—9 P.M.
Bob Hope — Tues.—10 P.M.
All-Time Hit Parade — Fri.—8:30 P.M.
Mr. & Mrs. North — Wed.—8 P.M.
Can You Top This? — Sat.—9:30 P.M.

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British Midget Submarines Torpedo Tirpitz—Fifth Army Drives Forward 12 Miles

Continued from Page 1

and the following day a German official communiqué announced an attack by submarines had been repulsed and prisoners taken.

"Insufficient evidence was available at that time to assess the result of the attack as operations were still proceeding," said the British statement.

"Interrogation of crews of the midget submarines which took part in the exploit and subsequent protographic reconnaissance now leave no doubt, despite enemy claims to the contrary, that the attack met with success.

Pictures Show Oil Surrounding Ship

"Air photographs taken after the attack show the Tirpitz, which had not moved from her anchorage, surrounded by thick oil which covered the fjord where she lay and extended over a distance of more than two miles from her berth.

"Photographs also show a number of small unidentified craft alongside the battleship, possibly repair ships or ships to provide power and light.

"Personnel who took part in the operation report that on Sept. 22 while still in the immediate vicinity of the anchorage they heard a series of very heavy detonations at the time expected for the units to be attacking."

The announcement added that three midget submarines had not returned from the attack and were presumed to be lost, although some of the crews possibly had been taken prisoner.

Alten Fjord is 1,000 miles from the nearest British base.

Midget submarines had to pass through minefields guarding the approaches to the anchorage and after negotiating the difficult fjords always vigilantly patroled by the enemy they had to carry out the attack in strongly-protected and confined waters where the ships were moored. Finally, to regain their base, the same obstacles had to be overcome.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Strengthen Their Line

Arrow shows the only point at which United Nations forces in Italy have made gains. Capture of Pontelandolfo, above Benevento, helps to straighten line which previously had a sharp salient in center.

Italy:

Pontelandolfo Taken by Clark

Plodding forward on foot through Italian mud which made motor transport almost useless and against stiffening German resistance, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army captured Pontelandolfo, 12 miles northwest of Benevento, in a further flanking move against the Volturno River, Allied Headquarters announced.

Similarly heavy going was encountered by the Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery on the Adriatic front, where gains of two to three miles were reported.

Along the swollen Volturno, where the Fifth Army has established a 44-mile front, General Clark's troops made no fresh gains, official reports indicated.

Patrols already have been skirmishing with the Germans on the north bank of the stream, but General Clark's forces were mainly engaged in consolidating their positions and laboriously bringing up guns and ammunition through the mud.

The crossing of the Volturno, 20 miles north of Naples, in force in a frontal attack appeared to be a difficult position, with enemy artillery concentrations prepared to lay down a withering fire on minutely charted bridging sites.

The winding stream, varying in width from 100 feet to 200 yards and with steep banks 10 to 15 feet high at most places, presented a major military obstacle particularly at its present high water stage. The water normally is only waist deep, but recent rains had greatly increased its depth.

On Eastern Flank Of Volturno

Pontelandolfo, on the eastern flank of the Volturno where it turns northward, lies in the fold of the hills between that stream and the Tammaro River which flows in a parallel direction.

The capture of Pontelandolfo placed the United States astride an arterial highway which extends westward to the coast and which must be defended strongly if the Germans are to prevent the flanking of their Volturno line.

Resorting to tactics employed with extraordinary success in Tunisia and Sicily, the Allies sent fleets of medium, light and fighter bombers as flying artillery to blast dozens of enemy gun positions along most of the front.

RAF bombers from the Middle East joined in the two-way aerial squeeze against the German Balkan positions by bombing Maritza and Calato on Rhodes Island in the Dodecanese on Oct. 9, a Cairo communiqué announced. Airfields at these places were straddled by bombs and fires started.

Oct. 10 was the sixth successive day of air attacks on the Germans in Greece from North African and Italian bases and followed a series of assaults by Fortresses, Liberators, bombers and fighters on eight airfields on the islands of Crete and Rhodes and the Greek mainland.

Solomons:

Americans Look Toward Bougainville

Eyes of United States forces in the South Pacific were turned fully toward Bougainville after the last Japanese were chased from the Central Solomons with the United States occupation of Kolombangara.

Bougainville, with its surrounding bases in the Buin-Faisi area, now is the last defensive island in the perimeter the Japanese built around Rabaul, New Britain, which once extended as far as Guadalcanal.

It is estimated here unofficially that possibly half of the Japanese garrison at Kolombangara, once estimated at 10,000 men, managed to escape in evacuations running over a period of several weeks and climaxed by the mass barge attemps of Oct. 1, 2 and 3. The remainder probably were killed, many by drowning.

A large number escaped primarily because the evacuation was carried out during a dark moon period, when interception was difficult.

The fact that the Allied forces have taken possession of Vila Airfield and all Kolombangara Island gives them complete control of the Central and Southern Solomons.

Not a shot was fired in this occupation, which Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported began on Oct. 6 and was concluded Oct. 9.

For more than a month American planes, patrol boats and destroyers had been intercepting enemy barges stealing northward from Kolombangara, and had sunk hundreds of the small craft with their cargoes of troops and supplies.

Of all the Island chain from Guadalcanal north, only loosely defended Choiseul and the Bougainville group remain in enemy hands.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Pressure on Fleeing Germans

Arrows indicate main points of Russian pressure against the Germans headed for Vitebsk and Kiev, and also in the south above the Crimea. In the north the Russian line will be seen only 70 miles from border of Latvia. Black line indicates position of battle front at moment.

Fortress Picks Up Rocket Gun Missile

By the Associated Press

A U. S. Bomber Base in England, Oct. 11

A spiral 10-pound piece of metal four inches thick and 14 inches long came back in a Flying Fortress as the first known spicimen of the missiles from the Nazis new rocke guns.

The flak-like chunk apparently failed to fragment when it hit the plane and lodged in a wing.

Most fighters encountered in the attack on the airplane parts factory at Anklam Oct. 9, were equipped with a "secret" weapon.

Guns, mounted by twos and possibly more under each wing of the planes, at a distance were said to look like additional engines.

Russia:

Russians Within 70 Miles of Latvia

German troops have been pushed back out of the range of Soviet heavy artillery mounted on the western banks of the Dnieper River above and below Kiev while other Red Army units, gathering momentum on the northern front, have pushed to within 70 miles of the Latvian frontier, the Russians announced.

With three Soviet bridgeheads on the Central Dnieper River now apparently secure, there were indications that the Russian Command was building up to a major effort to drive the retreating Nazis out of Russian territory and to push across the last land communications between the central sector and the Leningrad area, the only spot along the front where the Red Army has made no appreciable gains since the opening of the summer offensive.

Two Russian columns advancing on the White Russian city of Vitebsk from the northeast and southeast announced gains of from four to seven miles and the capture of 140 villages.

The Red Army units southeast of Vitebsk were at Liozno, 25 miles away. The capture of the town of Krasnoe, important rail center on the Vitebsk-Gomel line, also was announced and the Russian troops were in position here for a thrust at the German bastion at the junction town of Orsha, 28 miles away.

Sixty miles to the north of Vitebsk the Red Army was driving from Nevel in what the Berlin Radio described as a major offensive. The advance was over firmer terrain and the Russians declared they had captured 40 villages in their drive.

Russian Aim In Nevel Area

It seemed probable that one of the chief aims of the Russians in the Nevel sector was to cross the Vitebsk-Riga railroad line somewhere in the vicinity of Polotsk.

In Grip of Allied Squeeze

By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain Firm Hold in Kolombangara

Position of Kolombangara is shown sandwiched in between Vella Lavella and New Georgia, allowing the Allies to get a stranglehold on the Japanese there.

The German Radio declared that Russian units had attempted to cross the Dnieper in the vicinity of Kiev to supplement the three other bridgeheads but said that the crossings had been broken up. Moscow made no mention of the attempts but said that the Red Army was battling to expand its bridgeheads and that at one place German resistance had been broken and an important height captured.

The Russians announced the capture of the town of Debrush, only 11 miles east of the highly strategic railroad center of Gomel on the central front, but dispatches indicated that the advance was slowed by the sodden terrain.

The German Radio as well as Moscow radiocasts hinted that another major battle is impending at the southern end of the battle line. Russian troops were poised for a leap across the narrow Kerch Strait into the Crimea where the Germans have maintained a considerable army. The last Germans were routed from the Kuban last week.

From Germany came reports that the Russians had launched a strong attack in the direction of Melitopol, 90 miles northeast of the narrow isthmus linking the Crimea to the mainland, presumably in an effort to trap the German Crimean Army. There was no mention of the Melitopol action in the Soviet communique.

Wake Island:

320 Tons of Bombs Dropped by U. S.

A report on the two-day bombing and shelling of Japanese positions on Wake Island, which destroyed more than 61 enemy planes, Oct. 5 and 6, has been issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet said the destruction on the enemy-held position in the Central Pacific was wrought jointly by an aircraft carrier task force and land-based Navy Liberator bombers.

The enemy apparently offered material aerial resistance to the initial attack at dawn Oct. 5, which was made by a task force under the command of Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, the communiqué said.

More than 30 Japanese planes were destroyed in the air, and "we lost 13 planes in combat," Admiral Nimitz announced.

In spite of the enemy's resistance, the Wake defenses, barracks, shops and airfield were shattered by a total of 320 tons of bombs dropped on the island in the three-phase operation.

This is believed to be the greatest weight of explosives unloosed on the Japanese in a single action in all the Pacific theaters of war thus far.

Greece:

Allied Air Attack Goes On Unabated

The United Nations air offensive against the Germans in Greece and the islands of the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean raged without abatement Oct. 10 and has already taken a heavy toll of the enemy's air strength in those areas, it was stated at Allied Headquarters.

Flying Fortresses of the Northwest African Air Force again made a 1,500-mile round trip without escort Oct. 10 to strike the important German air base of Tatoi just outside Athens, and Araxos in the northwestern tip of the Peloponnesus, a communiqué announced.

Submarines:

Convoy Wins U-Boat Fight

German submarines have come out second best in a raid on a United Nations convoy.

Of a duel between a westbound convoy and a pack of Nazi undersea craft, the second joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill on U-boat warfare reports:

Three escort vessels and a "small number of merchant ships were sunk," but a "larger number of U-boats were sunk or damaged" in the four-and-a-half-day battle by surface and air escorts of the convoy.

The statement added that the records of merchant ship losses for August and September were the "best record of the war."

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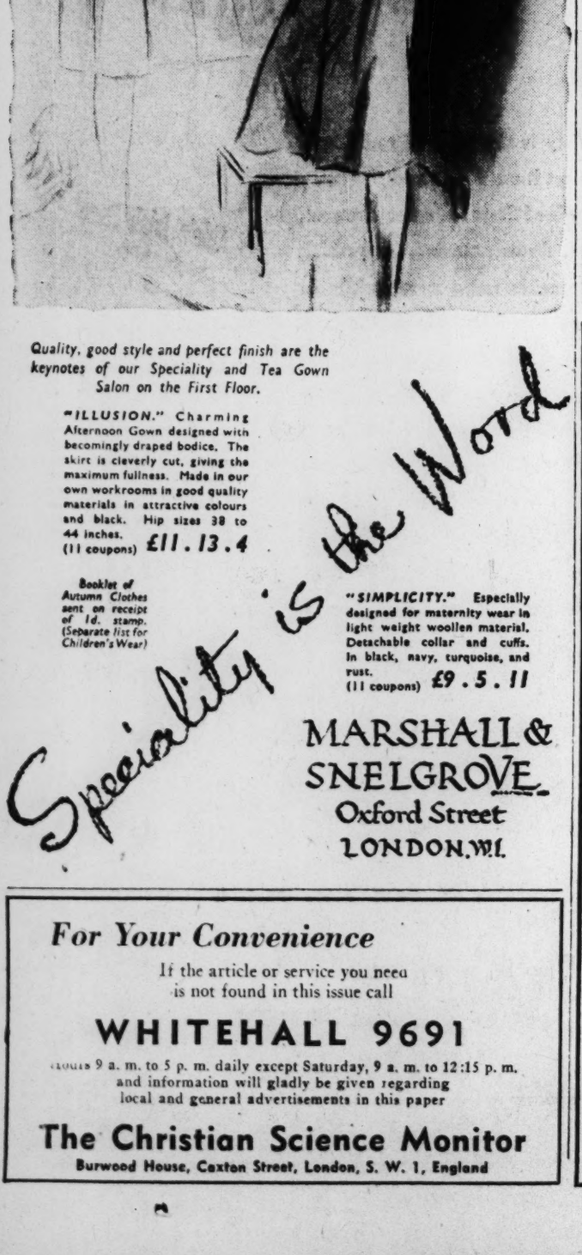

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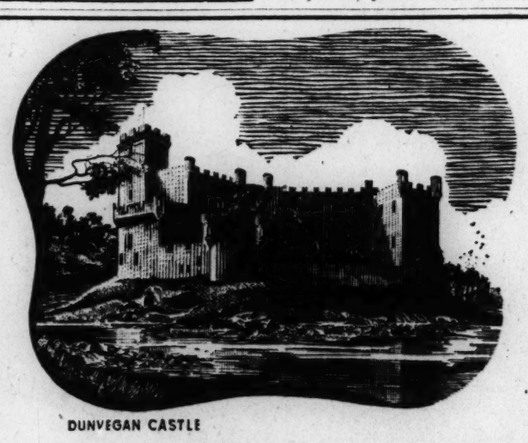

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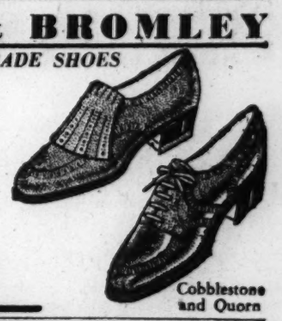

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Argentine Fund Transfer Linked to Axis Dealings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Heavy transfers of funds from Argentina to this country—nearly $3,000,000 within a few days—have been recorded on the Uruguayan banking market and are suspected locally of being connected with some Axis financial manipulations.

It is believed here that this transfer of Axis cash has been proceeding for some time, though it is difficult to detect and more difficult to stop owing to the equality of operations throughout the American republics. Although Argentina is the only southern power which continues relationships with the Axis, it enjoys free financial and commercial intercourse with its neighbors.

Because of Uruguay's tight regulations, adopted in conformity with continental defense commitments, no Axis money can enter the republic by direct routes or through occupied countries or such States as Spain and Portugal. Remittances are necessary, however, because of the strategic importance of Uruguay, where the search for enemy agents and investigations into their pay continue. National authorities are frequently uncovering espionage and sabotage plots.

Axis agents also have been apprised compiling information of the movements of Allied shipping, troop movements, and armament supplies and stores. Much has been going on in Uruguay of which the outside world is unaware. It is also an important supply center for and contact with the Falkland Islands, which, too, have not been without their specially assigned role in Southern Atlantic defense operations.

Although foreign exchange transactions must be registered in Buenos Aires when undertaken by citizens or organizations of a non-American state, the Axis is able to get over this difficulty easily by employing Argentine-born Germans.

Stock and exchange brokers here revealed that most of the money transferred from Buenos Aires had been invested in Uruguayan internal bonds which are quoted high and easily negotiable. One transaction alone was the highest in the history of the country, it was declared. This amounted to $700,000, taken up by one client. As is generally the case, however, in this class of business, names were maintained in secrecy.

That there has been some conscience-searching in Buenos Aires was indicated in recently-arrived newspapers which suggested that the Ramirez government there should investigate these movements of funds.

Argentine Finance Minister Santamarina disclaimed that any importance attached to the transactions. He said that such transfers invariably follow the issue of Urguyan government bonds, which always found a good market in Buenos Aires. He admitted that recent transactions approximately $3,000,000.

Señor Santamarina stressed that Argentina's holdings of foreign currencies had increased over the same period to two-thirds of this amount and anticipated that the amount remitted to Uruguay would be more than compensated for by incoming exchange up to the end of September. He did not make it clear, however, whether this exchange came from Uruguay, as the remittances could only be effectively balanced by money from the same source.

According to the Argentine Finance Minister, Argentina's holdings of foreign currencies and securities stood at 558,000,000 pesos, which is equal to $140,000,000. The balance has been maintained at this figure since the beginning of this year. It has been built up since the war and much of it is known to have emanated from Axis and Axis-controlled sources in Europe and elsewhere.

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Twin Goals of China Told by Chiang

Acceptance of Presidency timed to occasion of the 32d anniversary of Republic's founding.

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 11 (AP)—The twin goals of Chinese external and domestic policy are co-operating with the United Nations to defeat the Axis and the creation of a constitutional government for China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared on Oct. 10, when he took the oath of office as President on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The actual inauguration ceremony took place in the morning before an assembly of 400 of China's highest officials. The only woman in attendance was Mme. Chiang. There were no foreigners present. A reception was held in the afternoon for members of the Diplomatic Corps.

"Now that our ultimate victory is in sight and a great future for China is dawning, I will strive for the nation's advancement courageously and conscientiously together with my fellow countrymen," declared the Generalissimo in a broadcast after taking his oath of office.

"At a time when China's war of defense is entering a decisive stage, when national reconstruction is beginning in all earnestness, the military and economic machinery is to be strengthened and some administration and foreign relations are to be established. I feel ever more the weightiness of my responsibilities, and I shudder at the thought of the great task that falls on my shoulders."

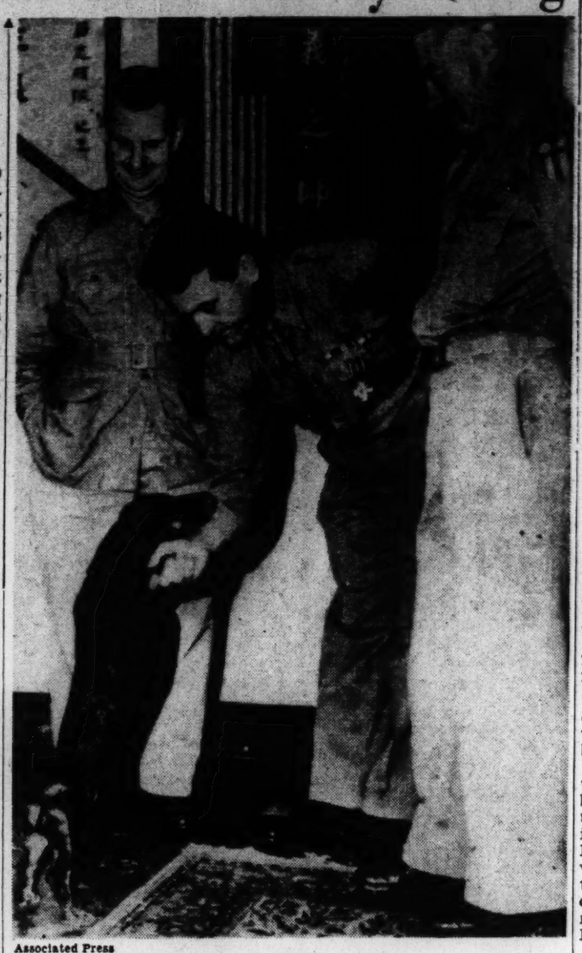
He pledged to endeavor to recover China's lost territory.

From Washington President Roosevelt sent his personal congratulations to the Generalissimo, saying, "Your elevation to the highest office in the Government of the Republic of China is recognition of the inestimable service you have rendered the Chinese people in the past and of the service you are to render in the future in leading them to victory, peace and freedom."

Vice-President Wallace saluted China as a comrade in concepts as well as a comrade in arms.

Broadcasting a tribute on the anniversary, Mr. Wallace described China as "one of the chief inspirers of, and indirectly one of the creators of, western democracy."

"We need the help of China as much as she needs ours," he asserted.



Associated Press

Allied Incident in China

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Commander of the 14th United States Air Force in China and former Flying Tiger leader, shakes the paw of his pet dachshund, "Joe," after receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross from Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Commander of American Air Forces in India and Burma (at left), as Brig. Gen. Edgar Glenn, General Chennault's Chief of Staff, watches. Presentation was made recently in Kunming, China.

Journalism School

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Establishment of a Chinese Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking, wartime Capital of China, was announced yesterday simultaneously in Chungking by Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Information of the Republic of China, and by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

The project was financed by two anonymous gifts to the Trustees of Columbia totaling $75,000 and by additional funds in China, Dean Ackerman said, and added that while the new school is sponsored by the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, it will be an autonymous Chinese institution.

The new school, which opens classes today, has a faculty of four selected by Dean Ackerman, which includes Prof. Harold L. Cross of Columbia University, who was appointed Dean; Richard T. Baker of New York City; Floyd D. Rodgers, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., and Anthony F. J. Dralle of Hornell, N. Y.

Dr. Tong, a 1913 classmate of Dean Ackerman of the first graduating class of the Columbia School of Journalism, was appointed Director by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Chinese journalists educated at Columbia will be added to the teaching staff later, Dean Ackerman said, as part of the project.

Instruction will be given to the initial class of 32 students, selected by examination from 200 applicants, in English and American newspaper techniques, practices and philosophy, Dean Ackerman said, and added that the practical side of journalism will be merged with courses in the history of American journalism, reporting, editing, feature writing, radio news broadcasting and news photography.

Naples Factory Built Nazi Air Engines

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 11

Allied troops in Naples found a "completely equipped aircraft engine factory in four of the huge caverns underneath the city," used to turn out engines for Messerschmitt fighters, the British Radio said Oct. 9.

"In another vast grotto were the main repair shops of the chief technical headquarters of the Italian Air Force," said the broadcast recorded by CBS.

Two Decorated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Two Major Generals, Clayton S. Bissell and Ennis C. Whitehead, were decorated Oct. 9 for their part in American Air Force operations against the Japanese.

General Bissell was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for work as Commanding General of the 10th Air Force based in India.

General Whitehead was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy over Mubo, New Guinea, on July 7.

Soong Returns

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 11 (AP)—Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong arrived here by plane from India today after an extended visit in the United States, Canada, and Britain, where he participated in the planning of Allied war strategy against Japan.

Mr. Soong, a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, took part in the Quebec talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Immediately upon his arrival here Mr. Soong took up the task of delivering a complete report and is likely to remain occupied with conferences for the next few days.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported meanwhile from New Delhi that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, and other British and American leaders in that theater, were "not expected to arrive at any definite decision with regard to strategy" until Lord Mountbatten has talked things over with General Chiang.

Mr. Soong came here from New Delhi where he had an opportunity to talk with Lord Mountbatten. Bad weather prevented his arrival in time to participate in General Chiang's inauguration as President of the Chinese Republic.

Strong Sentiment Against Subsidies In House Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—A poll of the House Banking Committee discloses powerful backing for a Congressional ban on consumer subsidies in a new challenge of the Administration method for combating inflation.

The outcome, however, may depend on a group of lawmakers who describe themselves as "still on the fence" and hopeful of drafting legislation in a way which will prevent repetition of this year's earlier battle between farm bloc and President Roosevelt.

The survey of the 25-member committee—14 Democrats and 11 Republicans—currently engaged in studying legislation to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the agency used for part of the subsidy-roll-back program—produced these results:

Ten members firmly for a prohibition against consumer subsidies with two more leaning in that direction. Four members stoutly in favor of the program. Five "on the fence." Four members could not be reached.

Skin Turned White From Any Color

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP)—A new chemical that turns skin of any color white was described Oct. 7, before the 93d annual session of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Louis C. Schwartz, medical director of the U. S. Public Health Service, said the discovery was made during a study of a skin disorder among Negroes employed in a leather plant.

The hands of workers wearing gloves treated with monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone — intended to prevent deterioration of the gloves—became white, Dr. Schwartz related.

Later experiments on the skin of animals, he said, disclosed that the change lasts from six months to six years.

Pierre Crabites

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11 (AP)—Judge Pierre Crabites, who passed on at Baghdad Saturday, was advisor in Iraq to the United States Government.

Judge Crabites, widely known as an author and lawyer, was admitted to the bar here in 1900 and practiced law in New Orleans until 1911, when he became American judge of the Mixed Tribunal in Cairo, Egypt. He remained at that post until 1936 when he became special lecturer at Louisiana State University. In 1939 Judge Crabites was appointed American National Commissioner under the provisions of the Egypto-American arbitration treaty.

Biddle Finds A. P. Verdict Satisfactory

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 11 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle on Oct. 9 termed tonight as "satisfactory to the government" the decision of a three-judge Federal court in the Government's suit against the Associated Press, although deserving the "right to another opinion" pending any developments.

Speaking before the West Virginia Bar Association at its annual dinner, the Attorney General made a brief review of the Associated Press case as part of his address.

The Court on Oct. 6 in New York upheld the right of the Associated Press to pass upon admission of applicants but directed that bylaws be changed to prevent a member in the same field (morning, evening or afternoon) from presenting any bar to election in the stated field.

In his review the Attorney General mentioned to the West Virginia attorneys that for more than a year the Government had sought to "open up" the bylaws of the organization. He said action by the membership last spring resulted in bringing about a change for a majority of members to elect an applicant, but asserted that actually the bylaws were "tightened" by a provision calling for payment of certain sums by an applicant to the established member or members.

Mr. Biddle said the Government was ruled against on two points, but added he did not believe them to be vital. He referred to the ruling that purchase of Wide World Photos from the New York Times was not a violation of the law and the decision that if bylaws were changed as directed the exclusive news contract with the Canadian Press was not violative of the law.

WPB Limits Use Of Fiber Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Because supplies of fiber shipping containers are reportedly 15 per cent below military, Lend-Lease and civilian requirements, the War Production Board has restricted usage sharply.

A new limitation order was issued controlling the manufacture and use of boxes, crates, cases, baskets or hampers made wholly or partly of corrugated or solid fiber.

The order prohibits production of "carry-home" containers for bottles and cans, counter boxes, display shippers, laundry boxes and retail gift boxes.

It also prohibits the use of new fiber containers for packing such items as hardware, glass, and leather products; advertising displays, posters, catalogues, and magazines; certain fresh vegetables, including onions, green corn, potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and cucumbers; and certain textiles, clothing, and building materials.

These restrictions are effective immediately.

Supreme Court to Rule On Induction of 'Objector'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to determine whether a draft registrant was taken legally into the Army when the induction oath was read to him after he had refused to take it.

This was one of approximately 300 review petitions acted upon today by the tribunal. It involved Arthur Goodwyn Billings, a former teacher at the University of Texas who described himself as a conscientious objector.

The court declined to pass on a five-year penitentiary sentence given Walter Ford Gormly of Milwaukee for refusing to report for work at a conscientious objectors' camp. He contended that such work would make him "a participant in the war machine and an accessory to murder on the battlefield."

The justices deferred action on a petition by William T. Reid of New Orleans, convicted on a charge of threatening to kill President Roosevelt. Mr. Reid was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Among other actions, the court agreed to pass on a decision which sustained Massachusetts legislation prohibiting a parent or guardian from furnishing literature to a child for sale in any street or public place. The legislation was challenged by a member of Jehovah's Witnesses at Brockton.

But the tribunal refused to reconsider its June 21 decision that mere membership in the Communist Party is not an adequate ground for canceling United States citizenship obtained by an alien.

In further actions, the court:

Agreed to review a Federal Power Commission order directing the Northwestern Electric Company of Washington and Oregon to eliminate what was termed a $2,500,000 write-up.

Agreed to review a decision that United States customs inspectors are entitled to overtime pay for all work done between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. and on Sundays and Holidays, even though it is included in their regular eight-hour-a-day, 44-hour week.

Agreed to review a decision that the Office of Price Administration has the right to regulate rates charged by public warehousemen.

Refused to review a decision holding constitutional a section of the 1934 Securities and Exchange Act making directors, officers, and principal stockholders liable to their corporation for profits realized from trading in its securities within a six-months period.

Agreed to review a decision which held invalid a ruling by the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator that companies handling farm products "within the area of production" are subject to the wage-hour law if they have more than seven employees.

Agreed to review a Federal order which permitted payments to co-operative milk organizations for marketing services and equivalent deductions from amounts paid milk producers in the area.

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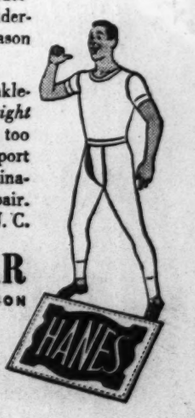

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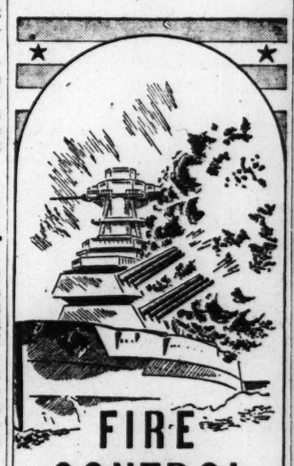

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Moscow Urges Closer U. S.-British Tie

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—New evidence of Russia's desire to strengthen postwar collaboration with America and Britain comes to hand on the eve of the opening of the three-power conference of Foreign Secretaries in Moscow.

The Office of War Information was quick to circulate today a significant Moscow broadcast which emphasizes the hope that the Allied Mediterranean Commission will enlarge the ties of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain "both in war and in peace."

The Russian statement welcomes the Allied Mediterranean Commission as a widening basis of cooperation and expressed eagerness that its work should be undertaken without delay.

A further omen of good report today, which looked toward strengthening the hand of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as he is about to sit down with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and V. M. Molotoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, came from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Report Soon to Be Made

Apparently its subcommittee which has been considering the House-approved Fulbright and other resolutions designed to make it clear that the United States intends to participate fully in the peacemaking, is about ready to report. It's report is due Wednesday of this week and there are indications that the full committee will be ready to offer its proposal to the Senate shortly thereafter.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, is authority for the statement that the Senate resolution will follow the main lines of the Fulbright declaration but will be "stronger."

The Fulbright resolution put the House on record as ""favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein through its constitutional processes."

Importance of Commission

The latest pro-co-operationist expression from Moscow underlines the view that the "matters of great importance will come under the jurisdiction" of the Allied Meriterranean Commission.

"First among these matters," it says, "presumably, are the problems connected with the various matters dominating the political life and administration of the countries. An elaboration of the various declarations, proclamation, instructions and other documents to be issued to local authorities or local populations in behalf of the United Nations or on behalf of the Military and Political Commission evidently should come under this head. Matters bearing on military operations would come immediately under the jurisdiction of the Allied commanders-in-chief.

The statement specifically cites five of the most important tasks which Moscow believes the commission must perform. These are:

For Special Attention

1. Watch the state of Italy's armed forces.
2. Handle all problems bearing upon "the demobilization of the capitulated enemy armies."
3. Disarmament.
4. Evacuation and further fate of these armies.
5. Check the observance of the terms of the armistice signed by Italy.

"Italy should undoubtedly be the object of the most earnest attention of the Military and Political Commission," Moscow says, "which should take into account the experience of the initial period after Italy's capitulation and render impossible in the future such acts and shortcomings as, for example, the escape of Mussolini and a number of other Italian leaders who slipped through the Allies' fingers.

Would Expand Authority

The Russians are evidently desirous that the Mediterranean Commission shall have larger, rather than restricted, authority. The broadcast cites one American editorial opinion that the Commission should "do no more than submit findings and tender advice to the governments," and carefully points out that "such a conception of the jurisdiction of the Commission does not accord with the functions of the Commission as outlined in the official Soviet and British statements."

"In the Soviet Union the Military and Political Commission is regarded as of great importance in view of the tasks which has been accorded it by the governments of the three belligerent powers of the anti-Hitlerite bloc," the broadcast declares.

"It is to be expected that the Commission, composed of representatives of these powers with the inclusion of the French Committee of National Liberation, will concentrate all its activities on further strengthening the collaboration of the belligerent allied countries and all the states struggling against Hitler Germany and its satellites, both in the war and postwar period.

"As is known, representatives of the U. S. S. R., Great Britain and the United States in the Military and Political Commission already have been named at present time. It is to be hoped that in the near future the military and political commission will begin its work."

Russians Tell Nelson He Can See Everything

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 11

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, met with Soviet authorities today to map his plans to see Russia's war plants in action.

Told he can see anything he wants to see, Mr. Nelson was expected to start shortly on a concentrated tour. He said he is eager to accept all the invitations of his Soviet friends and view their "great accomplishments."

Pulaski Motto Cited as Reminder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt said Oct. 9 that Pulaski Day was a reminder that "brave peoples can find increased strength in united action."

It was on Oct. 9, 1779, that Casimir Pulaski, a Polish patriot, was mortally wounded while leading the Pulaski Legion with American forces at the Seige of Savannah in the Revolutionary War. He passed on two days later.

In a Pulaski Day statement, Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"The banner of the Pulaski legion bore the motto, 'Union Makes Valor Stronger.' The United Nations, Poland, and the United States among them, are now dedicated to a solemn and common task. It is fitting, therefore, that on Oct. 11, 1943, the anniversary of Pulaski's death, and for the duration of the conflict in which we are now engaged, we constantly remind ourselves of the ideal which inspired Pulaski's Legion—that brave peoples can find increased strength in united action."

Call for Bibles Outstrips Supply

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Publishing houses reported Oct. 9 a shortage of Bibles resulting from lack of sufficient paper to meet demands for the books.

Treasurer Henry Walck of the Oxford University Press said it was the first time in 100 years that demands for Bibles had so far exceeded the supply, and that his concern was rationing Bibles to book stores to percentages of their previous sales.

"We are supplying three or four times as many Bibles as a few years ago," said Mr. Walck.

The American Bible Society, which distributes Bibles at cost, reported it, too, was rationing the books.

Howard Chandler Christy, chairman of the Laymen's National Committee for National Bible Week, expressed belief an unprecedented demand for Bibles was attributable to renewed religious feeling instilled by the war.

A department store reported it had been unable to get enough Bibles to make up a proposed window display for National Bible Week, which begins Oct. 11.

Woman Recruiting Drive Hit by Labor Shortages

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 11 (AP)—Recruiting drives of the Waves, Wacs, Spars and Women Marines have met a new obstacle—Roy Ferguson.

The U. S. Employment Service Director is recommending to the Los Angeles War Manpower Commission that all such recruiting be curtailed in this area. War plants, he explained, have been reporting the loss of too many women employees to the services.

Christmas Card Sale for Chinese Relief

Reproductions of Paintings Convey Holiday Greetings

Christmas cards reproduced from Chinese paintings and sold by the United China Relief to aid victims of the war. Various scenes are portrayed in the selection of greetings.

Roosevelt Supports Repeal Of Chinese Exclusion Laws

Continued from Page 1

Japanese was recently confirmed by Mme. Chiang's brother, T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister, at a Washington press conference.

Out ahead in Congress at the present time is a bill sponsored by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington and approved by an 8-4 vote of the House Immigration Committee. The House is expected to take up the Magnuson bill week after next. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida.

In brief, the Magnuson bill would repeal the dozen or so exclusion laws now outstanding on the statute books and, instead, would put the Chinese under an immigration quota along with other nations. Although the quota is not numerically fixed in the bill, its sponsors estimate that about 105 Chinese immigrants would be allowed to come to the United States a year. In addition, the Magnuson bill would allow Chinese immigrants, including those already in this country, to become naturalized.

Recognizing the fears of the veterans' and labor groups that have opposed exclusion repeal, President Roosevelt told Congress that the small number of Chinese to be admitted could cause "no reasonable apprehension" in the matter of unemployment and job competition.

Opposed by Labor

The fear of cheap "coolie labor," born at the time when Chinese were brought to this country and Canada by the thousands to build the railroads of the west, has not yet worn off with some labor leaders.

If the United States repeals its Chinese exclusion laws, Canada is expected to follow its example.

Persons who have lived in China have told Congress that repeal, helping the Chinese to gain "face" in the western world would bolster the morale of many Chinese even more than lend-lease shipments of guns and other materials.

Recognizing this, President Roosevelt told Congress: "China's resistance does not depend alone on guns and planes and on attacks on land, on the sea, and from the air. It is based as much in the spirit of her people and her faith in her Allies. We owe it to the Chinese to strengthen that faith. One step in this direction is to wipe from the statute books those anachronisms in our law which forbid the immigration of Chinese people into this country and which bar Chinese residents from American citizenship.

"Nations like individuals make mistakes," the President told Congress. "We must be big enough to acknowledge our mistakes of the past and to correct them."

Conceding that the bill before Congress would give the Chinese a preferred status over other Oriental people, President Roosevelt added, "their great contribution to the cause of decency and freedom entitles them to such preference."

Army Nurses Join Slack-Garbed Ranks

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 11 (AP)—Army nurses will soon take their places in the ranks of slacks-garbed war women.

The Quartermaster Corps announced that a tailored two-piece slack suit of brown and white striped seersucker has been designed by the Corps for the nurses.

Experience has demonstrated, the Corps said, that slacks are more serviceable on hospital ships, trains and planes than the traditional uniform skirt and dress. They permit greater freedom of movement and provide protection from insects.

The slacks uniform—four of which will be issued to the nurses to replace four of the nine dress-type uniforms in use—consists of a tailored shirt with long sleeves, a convertible collar that can be worn either buttoned or open, and pleated yoke permitting freedom of shoulder action.

Largest Flying Boat Ends 32-Hour Flight

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11

The world's biggest flying boat, the Martin Mars, has completed a 32-hour endurance flight, covering approximately the distance from Baltimore to Berlin, the Navy reported.

On the flight, the Navy said, the big ship which will be used as a naval transport carried 22 persons and flew steadily around a course bounded by Baltimore, Norfolk, Cape Cod, and New York.

Chinese Offer Holiday Cards For War Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Colored holiday greeting cards that are reproductions of old Chinese paintings will be placed on sale Oct. 15 by the United China Relief as part of a fund-raising campaign for Chinese war victims.

The originals from which the cards have been made include a group of four landscape scenes from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Columbia University Libraries, religious subjects from the collection of Dr. William B. Pettus and a single card, "An Antelope," from the Columbia University Library.

Each card brings "greetings" in Chinese and English and a brief descriptive note about the painting from which the card is reproduced. The cards are available at the United China Relief headquarters, at 1,790 Broadway.

House Committee Votes to Raise Vets' Pensions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Pension increases for disabled veterans of World War I and the present war and for widows and children of veterans of both wars were voted Oct. 8 by a congressional committee.

The House war veterans group recommended a 15 per cent increase in payments for service-incurred disability and the following schedule of monthly payments to widows and children of veterans:

Widow and no child, $35 (now $30); widow and one child, $45 (now $38), with $5 (now $4) for each additional child; no widow but one child, $18 (now $15); no widow but two children, $27 (now $22); no widow but three children, $36 (now $30), with $4 (now $3) for each additional child.

The committee also recommended increases of from $10 to $50 monthly for World War I veterans suffering nonservice connected permanent disability, with a boost to $60 over the present rate of $40 for veterans who have been on the pension rolls for 10 continuous years or have reached the age of 65.

Hurricane Continues To Isolate Mazatlan

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Pacific Coast City of Mazatlan remained semi-isolated today after being swept by a hurricane said to have caused nearly a score of fatalities and inflicted heavy property damage during the week end.

A dispatch to the Mexico City newspaper Excelsior put the fatality toll at least 18. Gen. Pablo Macias Valenzuela, commander of the Pacific Zone, said the light plant would be out of commission for two weeks and that portable water service would be limited to two hours daily. Telephone and telegraph service was interrupted.

Immediate Start Is Urged In Demobilizing Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—An immediate start on planned demobilization of industry is being urged by some Administration advisers.

Their aim is to give the country a "head start" by channeling released materials into the most urgent civilian needs even while the war is going on.

The proposal has been made that James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, designate an agency to take charge.

The agency's first step would be to enter a claim for materials left over when munitions programs are curtailed, as tanks, destroyer escorts and some others already have been. It would then supervise their diversion into civilian use.

One high official has estimated that the planned $100,000,000,000 munitions program for 1944 will be pared down by six to eight billion dollars by the close policing of military procurement. The policing would be done mainly by the Joint Production Survey Committee named by President Roosevelt some days ago. Made up of two generals and two admirals—but responsibile only to the two joint Chiefs-of-Staff—the Committee is under orders to eliminate waste in war production and limit output to actual needs.

Mr. Byrnes will begin a study of industrial demobilization this week, at the request of the President.

These efforts are expected to result in cutbacks such as last week's 20 per cent decrease in the planned production of destroyer escorts. That decision was made because planes and other types of naval vessels have become available to fight U-boats, and because the manpower and shipyards are more urgently needed in building landing boats for invasion purposes.

Officials emphasized, however, that the crucial shortage of manpower will continue to prevent any substantial restoration of consumer goods production. Shortages of essential goods will continue to be met as they arise, but war agency officials declare they are chiefly concerned at present with meeting the needs of transportation, communications, sanitation, and plant repair and maintenance.

Mr. Byrnes reportedly has been urged to act promptly whether the War Production Board or some other agency is named, so that demobilization machinery will be ready to go ahead as rapidly as materials, machines and men become available.

One highly placed official, talking to the writer, put it this way:

"We do not want a sudden, sickening drop in production when Germany falls and another one when Japan falls.

"If we start now to make a small beginning on civilian production, out of the leavings of war production, and gradually accelerate it as our enemies fall, we can make a steady, well-controlled recovery of our economy with a minimum of dislocation."

Japanese Step Up Indies Propaganda To Stall Invasion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Japan has stepped up its propaganda campaign in the Dutch East Indies to win over the people against the time of an Allied invasion, the Netherlands Information Bureau says.

Although the Japanese have recently granted independence to Burma and have promised independence to the Philippines for Oct. 14, they have not yet gone that far with the Indies, the agency observed.

Their "reforms" there extend only to permitted election of Japanese to "advisory councils" to serve as "liaison - co-operative organs" in the Japanese administration of the territory. These have no legislative authority and the majority are Japanese appointees, said the agency.

Other measures include attempts to raise a "Voluntary Defense Corps," and appeals to Mohammedans to join in a religious war against the Allies.

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Plan Urges Paying for War By Rooting Out Idle Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Congress heard today an "incentive tax" program for placing higher imposts on individuals or corporations who leave their money idle, and a lower tax when money is used promptly in any way that provides employment.

The recommendation was outlined by C. W. Hazelett, engineer and author, who argued that it would meet America's manifold fiscal problems of war and peace. He explained to the House Ways and Means Committee that his proposal is "a tax device which places a higher tax on individuals and corporations who leave their money idle and a substantially lower tax when they use their money promptly in any way that provides employment. Its purpose is to keep money circulating rapidly enough to provide full employment, in war or peace. We have seen in the undistributed surplus tax, and in the fact that everyone tries to pay their taxes on time to avoid extra tax penalties, that this principle is positively effective in causing the prompt movement of money.

"The effect of this tax at present would be a powerful incentive to compel the idle billions of hoarded currency and slow moving bank deposits to be used promptly to purchase government bonds. These bonds could be sold at nominal interest rates and without effort.

"This would reduce the need for current taxes. By putting this already existing money to work we could finance the entire war effort, stop government borrowing from the commercial banks and get rid of this, the basic cause of our inflation. This device is in effect simply a tax on idle money which is removed when the money is put to work productively."

Speech-Making Attempt Frustrated in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 11 (AP)—Three hundred members of Argentina's Nationalist Youth Organization were dispersed from a cemetery by the police yesterday after their leaders attempted to speak at a dedication ceremony.

Nineteen of them were detained temporarily.

The group had been permitted to gather to dedicate a plaque to the memory of Guillermo Guzman, killed in the 1930 revolution, with the understanding that there would be no speechmaking.

Episcopalians Hear of Own Opportunities

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP)—Delegates prepared to close the 54th triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church today after the House of Bishops issued a pastoral letter which declared the Church must be ready to witness to the postwar world by "confessing now her corporate sins."

The letter, read yesterday before delivery to Episcopal congregations throughout the nation, referred to "concentrations of wealth in the hands of comparatively few people; social injustices; a separatist's policy of isolationism; class distinctions and racial discriminations."

Discussing Christian influences in the postwar period, the letter said, "Victory in this war will open up an unparalleled opportunity for making actual in the life of mankind that redemption which was made possible by the sacrifice of Christ."

The pastoral letter continued with the assertion that "our church must prepare—with all our hearts we believe that the Church is girding herself—to witness to a war-sick world, and then to a postwar world by confessing now her corporate sins which are grievous and, in part, responsible for the darkness that covers the earth.

"We do not need to prolong the mournful category of our social misdoings in order to feel convicted of our corporate faults. The concentration of wealth in the hands of comparatively few people; a separatist's policy of isolationism that beguiled us into imagining that we were not our brother's keeper, though now we have discovered that our neighbors need us, and that we need our neighbors desperately;

"Class distinctions that are anything but brotherly and racial discriminations that are anything but just. These are some of the things that have crept into the life of our day. We confess that they are sin, trusting that He who is faithful and just will forgive us our sins."

Delegates adopted a three-year budget of $8,027,572, with $2,615,382 allocated for 1944, $2,677,132 for 1945, and $2,735,058 for 1946. The funds are earmarked for missionary, educational and social service activities.

Eaker

Continued from Page 1

direct implication that the RAF and U. S. Air Forces will keep up the present tempo of their offensive against the Reich all winter so as to soften up the Germans in preparation for cross-channel invasion in the spring.

British and Americans are continuing their day-and-night technique. Mosquitoes raided Berlin on the nights of Oct. 8 and 9, in addition to very heavy bombing of Bremen on the night of Oct. 8.

Million in Bonds Buys Mann Works

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11 (AP)—A literary collection owned by Sergeant Klaus Mann, of Camp Crowder, Mo., the son of Thomas Mann, the author, sold Oct. 9 at an auction for $1,000,000 in War Bonds.

W. T. Grant, insurance company executive, made the purchase on behalf of his firm for the University of Kansas City Library.

The collection included original manuscripts, musical scores and autographed books, and totaled 150 items.

Sergeant Mann recently was sworn in as an American citizen. Both he and his father are emigres from Nazi Germany.

"The thought that struck me about this collection," Serbeant Mann said, "was that in a world dominated by Hitler almost none of these books could have been published. Most of the writers, musicians, scholars, and actors who contributed to it would not have been allowed to do their work in today's Germany."

Movie Propaganda Inquiry Is Put Off

WASHINGTON Oct. 11 (AP)—Representative Walter C. Ploeser (R) of Missouri, has delayed action on his proposal for a House investigation of propaganda films to give motion picture companies a chance to "work out a voluntary plan for banning all propaganda programs from the screen."

Mr. Ploeser made his announcement after a conference with Will Hays of the film industry who, he said, would take up a voluntary plan with associates.

The Missourian proposed the investigation with an assertion that one newsreel, then ready for release, would picture Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as classing "Japs and Republicans as common enemies." He also charged a major film company "went out of its way" to give President Roosevelt credit for boosting the pay of servicemen "when actually Administration lobbyists fought the legislation."

'Special' Gasoline Ration To Draw Grade 3 Tires

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Liberalizing tire rationing restrictions, the Office of Price Administration announced Oct. 8 that beginning Oct. 13 a "special" gasoline ration will entitle passenger car owners to obtain used or Grade 3 tires.

Special rations, granted by local boards, are issued for emergencies such as medical treatment, necessary food supplies, and a change of residence.

Little Chap Does His 'Part'

Wide World

Sonny Combs Hair While Mother Does War Work

Thirty-month-old Michael Hammett is learning to comb his own hair while his mother helps to build planes at Consolidated Vultee's plant in Fort Worth, Texas. One of the scores of tiny tots being cared for at Liberator Village nursery, he is shown tidying up after his afternoon nap in preparation for the arrival of his mother, Mrs. Sara P. Hammett, who works on a first shift.

Congress at Odds on Taxes; Agreed Against Treasury Plan

Continued from Page 1

the proposed tax rates would impose on the "little fellow."

Everybody seems to agree that it would be a good thing to repeal the Victory tax and consolidate it with the general tax structure to simplify returns. But there is violent controversy over what the alternative should be.

Lack of Press Agreement

There is the same lack of agreement in editorial comments. Mr. Morgenthau has been roundly criticized in the past for offering only tentative tax schedules to Congress as he did last year.

Following this year's presentation, however, a chain of papers attacked him for presenting specific proposals.

There is a disposition in the House Committee and Congress recently to take a chance on inflation, in view of the success of the Government in halting the rising cost of living.

Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilizer, fervently attacks this attitude. He enumerates half a dozen symptoms of gathering inflation. Pressure is gathering, and is already showing in black market activity. Next year, he charges, will be much worse unless taxes siphon off some of the inflationary pressure.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said that the only way the Government could tax the approximately 9,000,000 persons who would escape Federal income taxation under proposed repeal of the Victory tax would be through a sales tax, unless personal exemptions were greatly lowered. Simultaneously he denounced the Treasury's proposal to lower exemptions for dependents from $350 to $300.

Yesterday Representative Robertson issued a nine-point statement also backing a 10 per cent general retail sales tax. Mr. Robertson argued that since his Committee "would not accept the Treasury plan" the alternative to a sales tax "is a further increase in the cost of living."

At the same time, in what to many seemed a political move, Representative Knutson issued his statement.

"Republican Members" of the Committee, he said, "would be very reluctant to replace the Victory tax with the sales tax. But if the exigencies of the war require we, of course, have no alternative."

The political sense of this seemed, as interpreted by rather cynical correspondents, that the Republicans wanted to avoid responsibility for an unpopular sales tax, though they might go along if Democratic leaders insisted.

Down to date Republican Committee Members have almost unanimously backed a sales tax. Their statement declared now however:

"To add a national sales tax would in many instances work a positive hardship."

Whether the Republicans are playing politics or not, the statement by Fred Vinson last week seemed positive. He told the Committee flatly, and repeated for emphasis, that a sales tax would set off a demand for higher wages, and higher prices, and that he did not believe he could "hold the line" on prices if it were imposed.

This implies a Roosevelt veto of a sales tax measure.

To sum up the tax confusion:

1. Conservative Democrats in Congress are taking the lead to substitute a general sales tax for the Treasury proposals.
2. Republicans, perhaps for policy reasons, are expressing sorrow at the prospect, but are perhaps prepared to go along if Democrats take the responsibility.
3. The Administration, however, is as much opposed to a sales tax as ever.

Just where this stalemate will lead is anybody's guess.

Ship to Honor Educator

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced Oct. 9 that one of the 11 Liberty Ships now under construction in the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Portland, Ore., will be named the Francis W. Parker, after the pioneer American educator who was born at Bedford, N. H., in 1837.

Countersteps Nullify New War Weapons

Continued from Page 1

and poorly equipped with instruments.

It was a mass product of an expendable nature weighing a bare 5,000 pounds—half the weight of any American fighter.

The new Zero has better all-round performance, but it is not likely to revolutionize aerial fighting in the Far East.

[John Beaufort reported in a dispatch to this newspaper from Adak, Alaska, on Sept.15 that the new Zeros were capable of making 360-degree turns inside formations of American Liberator bombers. He said the Japanese craft was much more heavily armored than heretofore.]

Similarly, the new Russian LAGG-5 is not a new weapon, but an improvement on the present LAGG-3. Here, again, there seems to have been no revolutionary change in design.

British and American antisubmarine devices have been most successful, as the drop in the figures of sinkings proves, but it is understood that the Germans now have a new torpedo with certain acoustic properties which make it much harder to elude.

The torpedo idea is dominant with would-be inventors of modern instruments of war, and there are unconfirmed reports of a land torpedo which can be made to keep its direction by radio and which is supported on contrivances resembling bicycle wheels. Presumably this land torpedo would be used in attacking formations of tanks.

So far in this war, every new device has met its antidote quickly. That is a lesson of military history.

New Zero Still Minus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The new Zero fighter is a better plane than its predecessor, says Col. Clinton D. Vincent of Natchez, Miss., but it's not making any more progress against the American fliers in China.

Colonel Vincent, commanding officer of the advance echelon in China, said today the new Japanese fighter is faster and has better climbing and diving abilities than the old Zero, but Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, whose 14th United States Air Force first reported the new plane, already has developed new tactics to counter it and "these tactics have been successful."

Beheaded Flier's Name Is Disclosed To His Next of Kin

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin said today that the name of the Allied airman who was beheaded recently by the Japanese had been disclosed to his next of kin.

Mr. Curtin said it was not the policy of the Australian Government to release information about trocities by the enemy. He added the name would not be published by the Government but the next of kin could be assured there are no bounds to the sympathy felt for them, which would be nationwide.

The nationality of the airman, who was beheaded by a Japanese officer in the presence of Japanese troops on New Guinea, has not been disclosed. The wording of Mr. Curtin's statement, however, indicates he was an Australian. The killing was disclosed in a diary of a Japanese soldier, found by the Allies.

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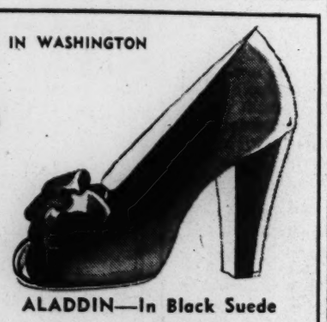

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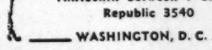

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The Home Forum

True Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STORY is told of a man who called his twelve sons together, showed them a bundle of twelve sticks, and asked them to break the bundle. When each in turn had failed to do so, he took the bundle, separated the sticks, and easily broke them one by one, thus giving a forceful demonstration that there is strength in unity. The state seal of Kentucky carries out this truism in its motto: "United we stand; divided we fall."

During the early days of the United States of America, many impassioned speeches were made by gifted orators on the necessity of maintaining unity to ensure freedom. These patriots did much to inspire and protect political freedom. But it was a New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, who in the latter half of the nineteenth century discerned and set forth in her books true spiritual unity, without which there is no lasting freedom.

Christian Science, which she established, teaches that God and man are unified as cause and effect, neither existing without the other, just as the sunbeams are one with the sun, but have no power or strength independent of their source. It further teaches that all men, as God's representatives, are co-operative, just as the sunbeams are united in expressing the nature of the sun. In "Unity of Good" (p. 41) Mrs. Eddy says, "The sweet and sacred sense of the permanence of man's unity with his Maker can illumine our present being with a continual presence and power of good, opening wide the portal from death into Life."

Jesus declared (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." He recognized that this unity with God enabled him to utilize the divine power to bring out the true spiritual facts of creation in healing the sick, regenerating the sinner, and restoring lost faculties. Jesus taught that the works which he accomplished were possible to all those who unify their thoughts with the divine Mind, God.

* * *

Today democratic nations are united in an effort to preserve Christianity and its resulting freedom and democracy. In proportion as these nations and the individuals comprising them are unified in a righteous rather than a selfish purpose, in a willingness to sacrifice a personal sense of things for a true valuation of the effort as a whole, and in lending their energies for the accomplishment of their purpose under divine direction, in that proportion will their strength be. Just as the victory in a tug of war between rival teams depends upon the steady, coordinate pull in a determined direction by those taking part, rather than upon jerky, spasmodic individual effort, so the victory in the present struggle is dependent upon the organized efforts of those united in a definite purpose. This, however, is not all that is necessary; the definite purpose must be divinely inspired and motivated in order to bring lasting results.

Students of Christian Science love the verse (Psalms 133:1), "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" and they endeavor to co-ordinate their efforts with their fellow lovers of liberty. When earnest thinkers unify their thoughts with God, the source of all intelligent thinking, they will be directed to act in accordance with that which will glorify God, protect and promote their own progress, and benefit mankind. God's plan for his beloved sons is always good, and a willingness to lay down human plans and accede to the call of divine wisdom will place an individual unerringly in right activities and enable him to co-operate with the effort to fulfill God's plan.

* * *

A young man seeking employment requested the aid of a Christian Science practitioner. He earnestly endeavored to take all the proper human footsteps while unifying his thoughts with God, good. Nothing was presented except a position in a saloon. The young man did not wish to be identified with liquors in any way and kept up his search for other employment. When nothing else was found, he was guided to take this first step with the idea of keeping his thought so filled with good and purity that he would not be harmed by his surroundings but would be a shining light in this sordid place. He did his work faithfully and cheerfully. Then one day the proprietor asked him if he would be interested in going into a soft drink business with him. This young man found economic freedom by unifying his thought with God, and hence with the Godlikeness of his employer, whose better nature, becoming conscious of new impetus, asserted itself.

Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

INDISPENSABLE
to personal advancement

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A YOUNG MAN DRIVING HIS CHARIOT AND A PAIR": *An Egyptian Tile From c. 1400 B.C.*

THIS FAÏENCE TILE was made in Egypt about 1400 B. C., in the latter era of the eighteenth dynasty. The Egyptians devised their own way of portraying familiar objects. Scenes of the hunt were commonly represented, as were ritual offerings and banquets. Vessels and models of blue glazed faïence were ornamented with black.

This tile is fluently adorned with trees and "A Young Man Driving His Chariot and a Pair." The space is nicely filled with details, so that the descriptive scene becomes an adequate all-over decoration. The vine on the left extends its branches accommodatingly across the upper spaces, stopping short of the graceful frankincense tree on the right. This is probably a portrayal of a huntsman, for the Egyptians seem to have used such chariots for hunting. The horses are clearly delineated, and, while some rules of perspective are not heeded and naturalistic placing of legs in motion ignored, all eight hoofs are there.

The Egyptians did not know the horse until 1650 B. C., when it was introduced by the Hyksos invaders. From then on it became a favored possession, the kings regarding their stables as rare treasures.

D. A.

With the Greek Poets

SAPPHO'S FRAGMENTS are redolent of flowers; her woven verse, a "rich-red chlamys" in the sunshine, has a silver sheen in the moonlight. We hear the full-throated passion of "the herald of the spring, the nightingale"; the breeze moves the apple boughs, the wind shakes the oak trees. Her allusions to "the hyacinths, darkening the ground, when trampled under foot of shepherds"; the "fine, soft bloom of grass, trodden by the tender feet of Cretan women as they dance"; or the "golden pulse growing on the shore,"—all these seem inevitable to one who has seen the acres of bright flowers that carpet the islands or the nearby littoral of the Asian coast. Her comparison of a bridegroom to a "supple sapling" recalls how Nausicaä, vigorous, tall, and straight as the modern athletic maiden, is likened by Odysseus to the "young shaft of a palm tree" that he had once seen "springing up in Delos by Apollo's altar." In her Lesbian orchards the sweet quince-apple is still left hanging "solitary on the topmost bough, upon its very end"; and there is heard "cool murmuring through apple boughs while slumber floateth down from quivering leaves." . . . "The Graces," she says, "turn their faces from those who wear no garlands." And at banquets wreaths were an essential also for masculine full-dress. . . . Against the green background passes Evadne with her silver pitcher and her girdle of rich crimson woof, and her child is seen "hidden in the rushes of the thicket unexplored, his tender flesh all steeped in golden and deep purple light from pansy flowers."

To follow through the poetry of the Greeks the unfailing delight in the radiance of the moon would be to follow her diurnal course as she passes over Greek lands from east to west. The full moon looked down on all the Olympian festivals and Pindar's pages are illuminated with her glittering argentry.—From "Greek Lands and Letters," by FRANCIS GREENLEAF ALLINSON AND ANNE C. E. ALLINSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

ΑΛΗΘΗΣ ΕΝΟΤΗΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὑπάρχει διήγημα περὶ ἑνὸς ἀνθρώπου ὅστις συνεκάλεσε τοὺς δώδεκα υἱούς του, τοῖς ἔδειξεν ἕνα δέμα δώδεκα ράβδων, καὶ τοὶς εἶπε νὰ τὸ θραύσουν. Ὅταν ἕκαστος μὲ τὴν σειράν του ἀπέτυχε νὰ τὸ κάμῃ, ἔλαβεν αὐτὸς τὸ δέμα, ἐχώρισε τὰς ράβδους, καὶ εὐκόλως τὰς ἔθραυσε τὴν μίαν μετὰ τὴν ἄλλην, δίδων οὕτω δυνατὴν ἀπόδειξιν ὅτι ὑπάρχει δύναμις εἰς τὴν ἑνότητα. Ἡ σφραγὶς τῆς πολιτείας Kentucky φέρει τὴν αὐτόθηλον ταύτην ἀλήθειαν εἰς τὸ ρητόν της, "Ἡνωμένοι ἱστάμεθα· διηρημένοι πίπτομεν."

Εἰς τὰς ἀρχικὰς ἡμέρας τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, πολλοὶ πλήρεις πάθους λόγοι ἐξεφωνήθησαν ὑπὸ πεπροικισμένων ρητόρων ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνάγκης τῆς διατηρήσεως τῆς ἑνότητος πρὸς ἐξασφάλισιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας. Οἱ πατριῶται οὗτοι ἔκαμον ἀρκετὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμπνεύσεως καὶ προστασίας τῆς πολιτικῆς ἐλευθερίας. Ἀλλ ὅμως ἦτο μία γυνὴ ἀπὸ τὴν Νέαν Ἀγγλίαν, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἥτις κατὰ τὸ τελευταῖον ἥμισυ τοῦ δεκάτου ἐννάτου αἰῶνος διέκρινε καὶ ἐξέθεσεν εἰς τὰ βιβλία της τὴν ἀληθῆ πνευματικὴν ἑνότητα, ἄνευ τῆς ὁποίας δὲν ὑπάρχει διαρκὴς ἐλευθερία.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, τὴν ὁποίαν ἵδρυσε, διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡνωμένοι ὡς αἰτία καὶ ἀπόρροια, οὐδενὸς ἐκ τῶν δύο ὑπάρχοντος ἄνευ τοῦ ἑτέρου, ὅπως αἱ ἀκτῖνες τοῦ ἡλίου εἶναι ἓν μὲ τὸν ἥλιον, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔχουν δύναμιν ἢ ἰσχὺν ἀνεξάρτητον ἀπὸ τὴν πηγήν των. Διδάσκει περαιτέρω ὅτι ὅλοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὡς ἀντιπρόσωποι τοῦ Θεοῦ, συνεργάζονται, ὅπως αἱ ἀκτῖνες τοῦ ἡλίου εἶναι ἡνωμέναι εἰς τὴν ἔκφρασίν των τῆς φύσεως τοῦ ἡλίου. Εἰς τὸ "Unity of Good" (Ἑνότης τοῦ Καλοῦ), σ. 41, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, "Ἡ γλυκεῖα καὶ ἱερὰ αἴσθησις τῆς μονιμότητος τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἑνότητος μὲ τὸν Πλάστην του δύναται νὰ φωτίσῃ τὴν παροῦσαν ὕπαρξιν ἡμῶν μὲ μίαν συνεχῆ παρουσίαν καὶ δύναμιν τοῦ καλοῦ, ἀνοίγουσα εὐρέως τὸν πυλῶνα ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου πρὸς τὴν Ζωήν."

Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐδήλωσεν (Ἰωάν. 10:30), "Ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ Πατὴρ ἓν ἐσμέν." Ἀνεγνώρισεν ὅτι ἡ ἑνότης αὕτη μὲ τὸν Θεὸν τὸν ἐκάνωσε νὰ χρησιμοποιήσῃ τὴν θείαν δύναμιν ἵνα ἐκφέρῃ τὰ ἀληθῆ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα τῆς δημιουργίας εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν τῶν ἀσθενῶν, τὴν ἀναζέννησιν τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν, καὶ τὴν ἐπαναφορὰν τῶν ἀπωλεσμένων ἰδιοτήτων. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐδίδαξεν ὅτι τὰ ἔργα ἅτινα ἐξετέλεσεν ἦσαν δυνατὰ εἰς ὅλους ἐκείνους οἵτινες ἑνώνουν τὰς σκέψεις των μὲ τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν, τὸν Θεόν.

Σήμερον τὰ δημοκρατικὰ ἔθνη εἶναι ἡνωμένα εἰς τὴν προσπάθειαν νὰ διατηρήσουν τὸν Χριστιανισμόν καὶ τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ προκύπτουσαν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ δημοκρατίαν. Ἀναλόγως καθὼς τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα καὶ τὰ ἀποτελοῦντα αὐτὰ ἄτομα εἶναι ἡνωμένα εἰς ἕνα δίκαιον μᾶλλον παρὰ ἰδιοτελῆ σκοπόν, εἰς τὴν προθυμίαν νὰ θυσιάσουν τὴν προσωπικὴν αἴσθησιν τῶν πραγμάτων διὰ μίαν ἀληθῆ ἐκτίμησιν τῆς ἐν συνόλῳ προσπαθείας, καὶ εἰς τὸ νὰ στρέφουν τὰς ἐνεργείας των πρὸς τὴν ἐπίτευξιν τοῦ σκοποῦ των ὑπὸ τὴν θείαν ὁδηγίαν, κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν αὐτὴν θὰ εἶναι ἡ ἰσχύς των. Ἀκριβῶς καθὼς ἡ νίκη εἰς τὴν διελκυστίνδα μεταξὺ ἀντιπάλων ὁμάδων ἐξαρτᾶται ἀπὸ τὴν σταθεράν, συγκατατεταγμένην ἕλξιν πρὸς μίαν ὡρισμένην διεύθυνσιν ὑπ' ἐκείνων ποὺ λαμβάνουν μέρος, μᾶλλον παρὰ ἀπὸ βίαιον, σπασμοδικὴν ἀτομικὴν προσπάθειαν, οὕτω ἡ νίκη εἰς τὸν παρόντα ἀγῶνα ἐξαρτᾶται ἀπὸ τὰς ὠργανωμένας προσπαθείας ἐκείνων ποὺ εἶναι ἡνωμένοι δι' ἕνα ὡρισμένον σκοπόν. Αὐτό, ὅμως, δὲν εἶναι τὸ πᾶν ποὺ εἶναι ἀναγκαῖον· ὁ ὡρισμένος σκοπὸς πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἐκ θείας ἐμπνεύσεως καὶ ὑποκινήσεως ἵνα φέρῃ διαρκῆ ἀποτέλεσματα.

Οἱ μελετηταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀγαποῦν τὸν στίχον (Ψαλμὸς 133:1), "Ἰδού, τί καλὸν καὶ τί τερπνόν, νὰ συγκατοικῶσιν ἐν ὁμονοίᾳ ἀδελφοί!" καὶ προσπαθοῦν νὰ συγκατατάσσουν τὰς προσπαθείας των μὲ αὐτὰς τῶν φιλελευθέρων συναδέλφων των. Ὅταν οἱ εἰλικρινεῖς διανοούμενοι ἑνώσουν τὰς σκέψεις των μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν πηγὴν πάσης νοήμονος σκέψεως, θὰ ὁδηγηθοῦν νὰ ἐνεργήσουν συμφώνως μὲ ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ θὰ δοξάσῃ τὸν Θεόν, θὰ προστατεύσῃ καὶ προαγάγῃ τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτῶν πρόοδον, καὶ θὰ ὠφελήσῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τοὺς ἀγαπητούς Του υἱοὺς εἶναι πάντοτε καλόν, καὶ ἡ προθυμία νὰ παραιτήσῃ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα σχέδια καὶ νὰ προσχωρήσῃ εἰς τὴν κλῆσιν τῆς θείας σοφίας, θὰ θέσῃ ἕνα ἀσφαλτως εἰς ὀρθὰς δράσεις καὶ θὰ τὸν ἱκανώσῃ νὰ συνεργασθῇ μὲ τὴν προσπάθειαν πρὸς συμπλήρωσιν τοῦ σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Εἰς νεανίας ζητῶν ἐργασίαν, ἐζήτησε τὴν βοήθειαν ἑνὸς πρακτίσιονερ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Προσεπάθησεν εἰλικρινῶς νὰ λάβῃ ὅλα τὰ πρέποντα ἀνθρώπινα βήματα ἐνῷ ἤνωνε τὰς σκέψεις του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν. Οὐδὲν προσεφέρθη ἐκτὸς μιᾶς θέσεως εἰς μίαν ταβέρναν. Ὁ νεανίας οὐδαμῶς ἐπεθύμει νὰ συνταυτισθῇ μὲ οἰνοπνευματώδη ποτά καὶ ἐξηκολούθησε τὴν ἔρευνάν του δι' ἄλλην ἐργασίαν. Ὅταν δὲν εὑρέθη τίποτε ἄλλο, ὡδηγήθη νὰ λάβῃ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτὸ βῆμα μὲ τὴν ἰδέαν νὰ κρατῇ τὴν σκέψιν του τόσον πλήρη καλοῦ καὶ ἀγνότητος ὥστε νὰ μὴ βλαβθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ περιβάλλοντος του ἀλλὰ νὰ εἶναι λάμπον φῶς εἰς τὸ χυδαῖον αὐτὸ μέρος. Ἔκαμε τὴν ἐργασίαν του πιστῶς καὶ εὐφροσύνως. Τότε μίαν ἡμέραν ὁ ἰδιοκτήτης τὸν ἠρώτησεν ἐὰν ἤθελε νὰ συναιτερισθῇ μὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον τῶν μὴ οἰνοπνευματωδῶν ποτῶν. Ὁ νεανίας αὐτὸς εὗρεν οἰκονομικὴν ἐλευθερίαν μὲ τὸ νὰ ἑνώνῃ τὴν σκέψιν του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, καὶ συνεπῶς μὲ τὴν Θεοειδείαν τοῦ προϊσταμένου του, τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ καλλιτέρα φύσις, συναισθανθεῖσα νέαν ὥθησιν, ἐπεβλήθη.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σ. 340, "Εἷς ἄπειρος Θεός, τὸ καλόν, ἑνώνει ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἔθνη· ἀποτελεῖ τὴν ἀδελφότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· τελειώνει τοὺς πολέμους· ἐκπληροῖ τὴν Γραφὴν, "Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν·" ἐξουθενεῖ τὴν ἐθνικὴν καὶ τὴν Χριστιανικὴν εἰδωλολατρείαν,—ὅτι δήποτε εἶναι κακὸν εἰς τοὺς κοινωνικούς, δημοτικούς, ἐγκληματικούς, πολιτικούς, καὶ θρησκευτικοὺς κώδηκας· ἐξισώνει τὰ φύλα· ἀκυροῖ τὴν κατάραν ἐναντίον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ δὲν ἀφήνει οὐδὲν ὅπερ δύναται νὰ ἁμαρτήσῃ, νὰ ὑποφέρῃ, νὰ τιμωρηθῇ, ἢ νὰ καταστραφῇ."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

On Using Little Words

IT IS A strange but incontrovertible fact that small words, those minute, unnoticed monosyllables which serve us so well for everyday use, also come readiest to the lips when we are intensely moved. "Yes," and "no," words repeated countless times by many individuals, can of themselves express volumes. How much more convincing is the word "no," as an expression of finality, than all the ornamental prose of which we are capable? And how spontaneous and infused with warmth can be the seemingly insignificant word "yes"!

The entire group of words, known as interjections, which Horne Took has said are "brutish and inarticulate," and compose "the miserable refuge of the speechless . . ." can, when spoken in a particular way, reveal the true intention of the speaker; can lift us up or cast us down. Indecision, fear, surprise and disgust are immediately indicated by one's use of the interjection. The child, looking at a lovely doll tells all her joy in that one word "Oh!" And this same word, responsible for a multitude of intellectual reactions—it needs only the tone of voice to convey the special shade of meaning—is so small as to be almost overlooked by the lexicographer.

* * *

Little words that all understand, that find their way into our speech to define the innermost condition of heart and head; surely it cannot be denied that such are the truest coin of verbal exchange!

Nor need it be considered as only a habit, a result of mental laziness, that interjections and monosyllabic words are and have been the mainspring of English. For brevity of expression is a power in itself, and little words are like a sign at the cross-roads pointing the way to simplicity. An American critic once wrote: "The curse and peril of language in our day is that it is at the mercy of men who, instead of being content to use it well, according to their honest ignorance, use it ill, according to their affected knowledge; who being vulgar, would seem elegant; who being empty would seem full; who make up in pretense what they lack in reality; and whose little thoughts, let off in enormous phrases, sound like fire-crackers in an empty barrel."

* * *

Those classics that have delighted several generations of readers have all been written in the most simple and straightforward language. "Gulliver's Travels," "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Robinson Crusoe" still command our interest, while other books decked out in fine and superfluous array have passed into oblivion.

Strongly ranged against all the verbiage is the little word. Dr. Thomas Fuller writes: "Ha' is the interjection of laughter; 'Ah is an interjection of sorrow, the difference between them is very small consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration."

* * *

We are all conscious of the tendency to be grandiose, to use great words whose meaning is difficult; whose long-drawn-out syllables look impressive on the page; but it is a tendency that defeats itself. The effect of long-winded passages, too elaborately phrased, made up of obscure Latin words, may for a time cast its spell over a few persons; but, in the long run, such literature will lose its hold. Why? Because simplicity of expression, either written or spoken, is still closest to the human heart and mind, still an integral part of the folkways of a people.

When Robert Southey said: "It is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn," he knew what he was talking about. Chaucer, Herrick, Blake and others were not afraid to use monosyllables; and since they, masters of our English tongue, found suitable counters of meaning among the lowly little words, why should not we take advantage of their example? It might be well to keep in mind Foster's admonition: "Eloquence resides in the thought, and no words, therefore, can make that eloquent which will not be so in the plainest that could possibly express the same."

MADELINE GLEASON

Everybody Wants To Pose

THE SICILIAN of any class is always picturesque, always individual. He could scarcely be anything else if he tried, and the life of the masses in the city is like a show at the theater—a show, at that, in which even the supernumeraries are ever imbued with due regard for the proper setting and action of the piece. There is no more typical specimen of this condensed picturesqueness than the water-seller, whose bellow has musical quality and charm, as you discover after your first shock. He calls up Egypt and the streets of Cairo. Really, he is the survival of an ancient Arab custom. You find him everywhere, especially among the lanes of the Fiera di Pasqua, the Easter fair, a piece bitten right out of the heart of Coney Island. The Easter season, by the way, is an exceedingly fortunate time to spend in Sicily, because of the multitudinous festivities going on.

For the Fair, great bare sheds spring up overnight in the square beside the Massimo, mushroomlike—a sunstruck Babel of crazily built and decorated shops and stalls and booths where everything imaginable is to be bought. . . . About the booths eddies a jovial mob, pushing, chattering, playing practical jokes on one another, eating candy and the dubious Sicilian equivalents for frankfurters and kraut. Bands blare out fitful, horrible music from the roofs or windows of small sheds curiously mounted with painted legends or astonishing pictures in which the lack of perspective is the most prominent feature. . . . "Barkers" in plate armor, manufactured out of ancient kerosene tins from which the odor has by no means departed, vie with ridiculous clowns and short-skirted dancers in proclaiming the attractions of their rival marionette and "minstrel" shows. And everybody wants to pose. Indeed, the Sicilians have a good-humored mania for getting in the way of the camera, even when they know they are not wanted there and will never see a single copy of the picture.

I leveled my camera at one queer stall, and instantly the people sprang together solidly, completely obscuring the booth, each man crying to his neighbor: *"Aspett'! Aspett'! Il fotografo!"* In vain I pleaded. In vain Gaulterio shouted and threatened and argued. The merrymakers laughed, and nodded, and stood like statues. In the confusion an important policeman stepped up, saluted respectfully, and said: "Excellency will be kind enough to move out into the streets again. He is attracting citizens, and blocking the entire square."

Then he began unhurriedly turning over the human kaleidoscope.—From "Vistas in Sicily," by ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS. (New York: McBride.)

Gulls

Here, far from the sea,
Symbols of light, of space,
Of freedom,
They weave and soar,
Over and under the bridge where I daily pass
And never tire of watching.

Smooth-bodied, as carved of gray and weightless stone,
Unconsciously accurate of flight,
Unaware of representing a sort of ultimate grace and precision,
Lightly they move in the air,
Eagerly, for very joy of flying;
With sidewise swinging heads they greet each other in mid-air,
Crying their harsh wild cries.

Unheeding of people,
They move about their affairs in the sunlight,
And under dark clouds and in the rain,
And I watch,
And their flight is soaring chords of music,
And a gleaming thread of beauty
Unwinding,
Unwinding—

DOLORES CAIRNS

The Old-Time Knockers of Salem

TRADITION MAINTAINS that the Pilgrim and Puritan attitude toward strangers was one of reserve and suspicion—upon the theory that until one should prove his motives and purposes to be worthy, they must be assumed to be otherwise.

Something of this natural caution was necessary in the circumstances under which our forebears took up their life in a new country; and the feeling may be said to have been reflected, at first, in the difficulty of finding entrance into their houses. . . .

The truth is that the "side-door" was the normal entrance. In this part of the house were the kitchen and living-room. Here the occupants of the house spent most of their time, and here it was natural to seek them, whether for purposes of business or merely for the social gossip which made up so large a part of the simple life of the times.

But with improvement in the type of Salem houses, the enlarging of rooms and hallways, and the more careful attention which then began to be given to front entrances and porches, a corresponding change took place in the mental attitude toward the stranger. The wide and handsome doorway invited him; it was ready to welcome him. But how should he announce his presence? The old-time knocker was the answer.

The study of old knockers furnishes a delightful occupation for the lover of antiques. As found upon the doors of old Salem houses, they furnish conspicuous and charming examples, not only of the art of the craftsman in brass, who loved his work and lent to each specimen turned out by him the impress of his individuality, but of the fondness of our forebears for artistic and symbolic forms, together with an appreciation of classic myths and allegories which is very striking, to those who think of the early Colonists as hard men, with no richness of culture and no love of beauty.

The very earliest Salem knockers were no doubt of iron, usually in the form of a ring, and serving also the purpose of a door-pull. . . .

The knocker, however, became gradually more artistic and elaborate. Brass was used instead of iron; and the effect of this against the paneled door of green or white, perhaps of mahogany, was effective and pleasing.—From "Historic Doorways of Old Salem," by Mary Harrod Northend. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Peace to Bring Major Global Sea and Air Transportation Problems

U. S. Shipping Faces Odds In Path to Postwar Trade

The Future at Sea

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent prediction by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, that the great wartime expansion of American shipping would be continued after the peace brings into sharp focus the widespread efforts which are being made to give the United States a paramount merchant marine.

It has been emphasized that during 1942 and 1943, about 28,000,000 tons of newly launched shipping will have been placed under the United States flag—a total equivalent to about one half the ocean-going shipping afloat before the outbreak of the war.

There is no question that the cessation of hostilities will result in no immediate lessening of a demand for all available shipping. For a considerable period of time, all usable bottoms will be employed in repatriating vast numbers of troops and prisoners of war, and redistributing accumulations of war material.

Transportation Needs

Complementing and eventually supplanting this use of shipping will be the crying need of a war-starved world for the transportation of material of every description. This war has paralyzed world trade and wrought devastation to an extent never before experienced in history, and will bring in its wake a period of reconstruction which undoubtedly will develop world-wide commerce on an unprecedented scale.

However, in time, normal conditions will prevail under which the shipping of the various maritime nations will compete for world trade.

These ships fill an imperative war need, but in time of peace, they will be unable to compete with faster ships fitted with efficient high-pressure geared-turbine or Diesel installations.

Practically the same condition of affairs obtained at the end of the World War when the United States found itself possessed of hundreds of ships that had been built under war pressure, and which had to be allowed to rust away in idleness until sold for a few cents on the dollar or ended up in scrap.

The Maritime Commission is well aware of the unsuitability of the Liberty ship for competing in postwar trade, and plans to begin producing the Victory and C-3 types of ships during late 1943 and in 1944. These ships will be larger, faster, and more economical to operate, making them better for war service and more adapted to meet postwar competition.

Shipping Nucleus

Consequently, it will be these ships, together with a present modest nucleus of economical ships, which will be able to fly the United States flag in competition with ships under foreign flags, and any agenda based on the mere possession of 28,000,000 or more tons of bulk shipping is a poor conception of the basic principles of ocean commerce.

In 1918, Germany was stripped of practically its entire maritime fleet. Starting from scratch, the Germans within a few years turned out a new fleet of modern expertly designed ships that were marvels of efficiency, and which quickly built up an extensive business. This all goes to show that economy of operation is a controlling feature.

There is more to profitable ocean carrying traffic than the possession of economically propelled shipping. Freight cargoes and not passengers is the source of revenue on the sea. In fact, many fast passenger ships do not pay their own way, and are maintained for the advertising value they possess.

Organization Vital

To be profitable, cargo carriers must carry freight going and coming. It is relatively easy to obtain outgoing cargoes, but the provision of homeward-bound loadings is a different matter and depends to a large extent on the efficiency of the company's organization abroad.

Britain is strongly intrenched as a cargo carrier on the high seas, and over the past 100 years, during which British ships have handled the bulk of the world's waterborne trade, British lines have acquired a "know how" and a world-wide organization of agents, factors, and trading connections which will always stand them in good stead and contribute to the success of their shipping. If United States shipping is to meet this competition successfully, similar organizations must be made available.

From the standpoint of having available a tremendous tonnage of shipping, it would seem that the United States then would be in an advantageous position to assume a predominant position in maritime transportation.

Sailing Ships

However, the mere possession of shipping on the basis of tonnage is far from being a guarantee of successful commercial operation. As in other commercial ventures, the yardstick by which the success or failure of merchant shipping is measured is the financial return on the investment involved.

A century ago, the United States flag flew from hundreds of sailing ships which culled the cream of ocean traffic. They were the best ships afloat, the fastest, the best designed and built, and the most efficiently operated.

Then came an evolution in shipbuilding. In Great Britain, a considerable steel and iron industry had been developed, and with the exhaustion of British timber resources, increasing attention was given to constructing iron and steel ships. The venture proved highly successful, but in the United States similar material was not produced, and with lack of foresight, implemented by vast resources of timber and shipbuilding yards well equipped to turn out beautiful models of wooden ships, the portent of coming change was ignored.

Attractive possibilities offered by the opening of extensive resources in the constant expansion westward in the United States caused the youth of the country to turn its attention from the hardships of seagoing life, bringing in its wake the impossibility of adequately manning United States shipping with the type of crew that had been largely responsible for its long years of successful operation.

Costly Upkeep

The heavy cost of upkeep of wooden shipping as compared with the more moderate costs involved in maintaining steel ships in good condition added its toll to lessening the return on the investment, and within about 20 years the United States flag practically disappeared from the sea.

This very pertinent example of why United States shipping once lost its paramount position on the seas affords a criterion by which the postwar possibilities of the shipping tonnage available to the United States may be examined.

The urgent demand for shipping imposed by the war effort made it imperative for the United States Maritime Commission to turn to a type of ship which could be quickly and economically constructed.

Inadequate national facilities for producing Diesel engines or geared turbines in sufficient quantity forced the designers of the so-called Liberty ship to adopt the reciprocating engine and Scotch boiler type of propulsion unit, and other supply restrictions imposed the use of steam-driven auxiliary machinery.

Subnormal Economically

As a result, approximately two thirds of the nation's war output of shipping is composed of slow and, by modern standards, subnormal ships economically.

No analysis of the future of maritime shipping can be complete without an examination of the competition that may be expected from the airplane.

The airplane as we know it, although it has undergone astounding development in a comparatively few years, may be considered still in its infancy. How rapidly further improvements will be made affecting its economy of operation and increase in carrying capacity is an unknown but nevertheless controlling factor.

Sufficient to say, however, that regardless of what may be the future of the airplane, in its present stage of development it offers no serious competition to ocean shipping.

Immediately after the pease is signed, there will be a huge surplus of long-range airplanes, many of which may, at bargain prices, be diverted to commercial use, and for a period be able to offer substantial competition in handling passengers, mail, and light freight.

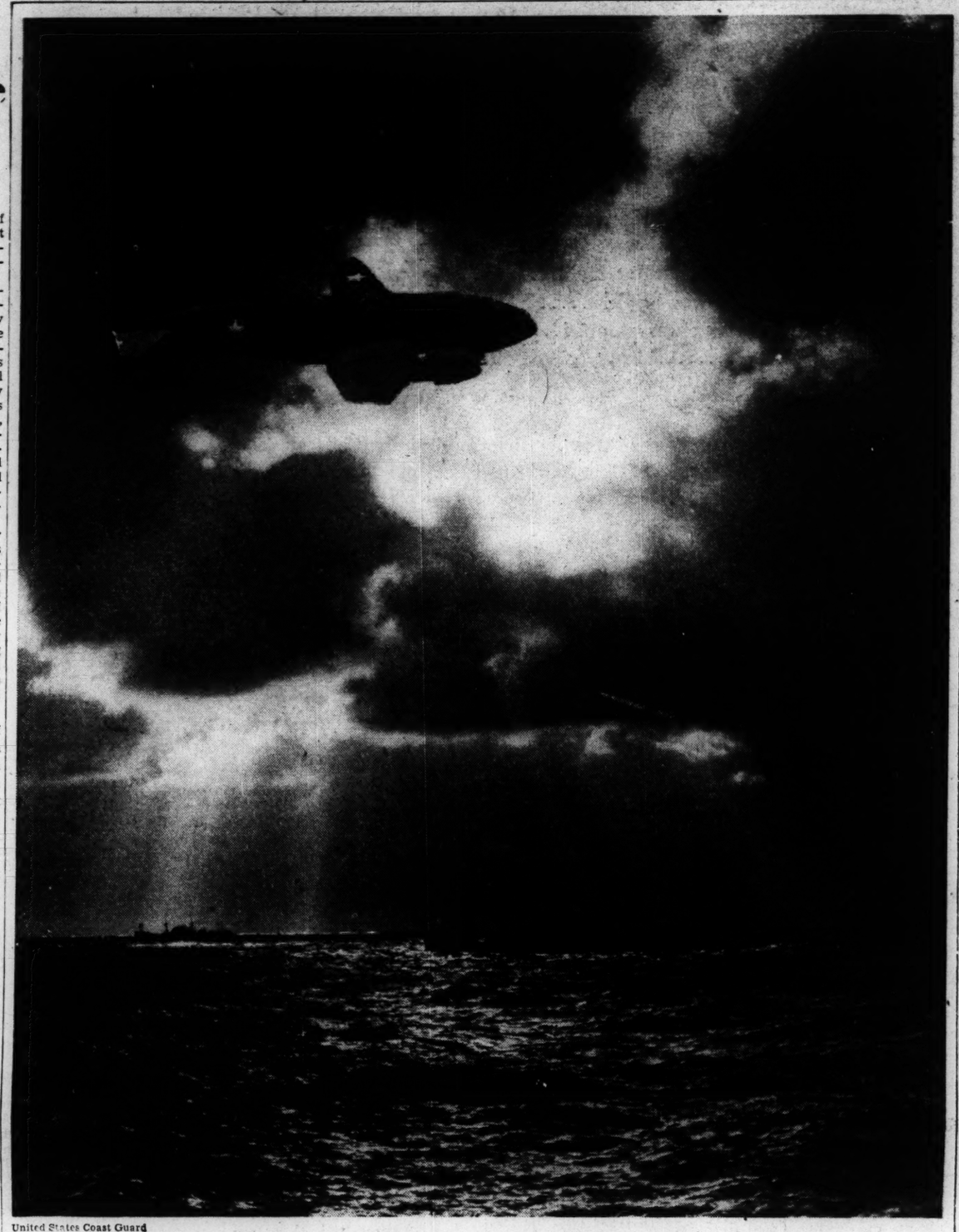
Cost of Replacements

As they disappear from use, the high cost of replacements and operation will, until some now unforeseen economies in air transportation are realized, relegate their use to the transportation of passengers willing to pay premium fares, mail, and limited quantities of freight for which high traffic rates will prevail.

Any attempt on the part of the United States to monopolize postwar ocean traffic will encounter strenuous opposition from other maritime nations.

Much better relations can be obtained through establishing amicable co-operation, and preliminary discussions to this end recently were held in England during the visit of Admiral Vickery.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



United States Coast Guard

Ships and Planes: What Will Be Their Roles in Postwar World?

This composite picture symbolizes the tremendous development in air and sea commerce which is expected to follow the end of hostilities, and which is likely to usher in the greatest era of international trade and travel the world has ever seen.

British Empire Meeting To Determine Sky Policy

The Future in the Air

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—The whole vast field of international air transport after the war and its relation to shipping are likely to be surveyed at the Empire Air Conference which opened in London today. The primary question to be taken up is whether it is possible for Britain and the Dominions to agree on a common postwar civil aviation policy.

The British Empire gathering is preliminary to wider discussions with the United States, Russia and other United Nations. India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are represented as well as the United Kingdom.

The conference is presided over by Lord Beaverbrook who has been put in charge of the co-ordination of Britain's plans for postwar civil aviation. This announcement solves the mystery of what task Lord Beaverbrook would fill in the Cabinet. It is understood on good authority, however, that his activities in connection with the civil aviation conference do not mean he will not keep up his Russian contacts. In fact it is expected he will visit Moscow at some future date to discuss postwar aviation and other problems with the Soviets.

To Decide Air Policy

Early meetings here are expected to be informal and exploratory. The key item on the agenda is the formation of an Empire air policy.

The British Government favors a joint scheme whereby plans for civil flying after the war be closely co-ordinated if not actually unified. There are two reasons for this. First is an obvious one in that geographic distribution of the Empire and colonies makes it a logical move for the Empire to co-operate in building up world air lines.

The second reason is that in the coming conferences on postwar civil aviation with other powers, particularly the United States, it is felt the British will be in a far better bargaining position if they are able to present a united front of all Dominions.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch from Washington estimated that nearly twice as many American companies want to fly the Stars and Stripes to foreign lands as now carry it over the continental United States. Before the war only one company—Pan American Airways—bore the flag regularly across the seas, but its routes reached to most of the globe and totaled more than twice the length of the 41,000 miles of certified airways in the United States flown by 17 domestic carriers.]

Canada Holds Key

In practice it is Canada who holds the key to this question. The Canadian Dominion is strategically placed in two respects. First geographically Canadian airfields are bound to be of vital importance for traffic between the United States and Europe, particularly as the Arctic line develops.

Secondly, Canada occupies a special position in regard to its many air links with the United States, both actual and financial. It is up to the Canadian Government to decide whether it is more to its advantage to throw in its lot entirely with the Empire, or whether it might get better terms by attempting to play the role of middleman between the United States on one hand and the British Dominions on the other.

The general expectation here is that the conference will produce, not a single Empire air policy, but in a large measure agreement coordinating separate policies of various Dominions. One of the underlying problems is that certain of the Dominions notably Canada and Australia do not share enthusiasm in England for state control of international air lines. Here too it is probable a compromise will be evolved which will leave the ownership of most British international air lines in private hands but will also permit a generous amount of state subsidy and control.

It is uncertain whether the Empire conference will attempt to discuss such issues as the definition of "freedom of air." This is recognized as a matter which must eventually be decided by a larger international conference. But it is probable that an attempt will be made to crystallize British attitude toward this vital point.

Ship Lines Eye Air Links

As regards aviation's relation to shipping, it is interesting to note that most of the big British shipping companies have obtained or are seeking powers to operate air services. Recently the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and Canadian Pacific Steamships, applied for such rights.

Among the larger firms which already have acquired the right to operate air lines are the Bank Line, which operates on various regular shipping routes, mainly between India and North and South America, and South Africa; the Cunard Line; the Clan, Peninsular, Oriental, Silver, and Stanhope Lines.

Typical of the attitude of many British shipping men toward the competition of postwar air travel are the recent remarks of Mr. Phillip J. Noel-Baker, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, as quoted by the Financial News.

Mr. Noel-Baker said it was certain that many persons who formerly crossed the ocean in surface liners would in the future go by air. He expressed doubts whether more huge liners such as the Queen Elizabeth would be built.

However, he expressed the view that unless civil aviation were overdeveloped by competitive subsidies by national governments the cost of sea travel and freight carrying would continue for some time to come to be less than the cost of air travel or haulage.

River Battle in Italy, Then March on Rome

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of the The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 11—A battle of rivers is starting up now on the western sector of the Allied 120-mile long front stretching from coast to coast in Italy.

Later there will be a battle of roads—roads that lead to Rome.

But before that there is a prospect of a stubborn fight, since the Germans have thrown in at least one fresh division into the line on the north bank of the Volturno River and British patrols which have already crossed the water have been meeting the concentrated fire of light artillery and small arms.

The new formation of Nazis thrown in here is the Third Panzer Grenadiers, long regarded as one of Hitler's crack motorized divisions.

Enemy Digging In

All along the line German resistance stiffened, and after a retreat of some 30 miles in the Naples region during the past 10 days, the enemy is digging in in favorable positions in an attempt to hold up the Fifth Army at the west and center of the line and the Eighth Army at the center and east.

Particularly intense efforts have been made to throw out Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men from Termoli along the Adriatic coast. Nazi troops in that area have received instructions to recapture the port at all costs, it has been revealed from documents now in Allied hands. They tried hard to do so but failed, and, in the process lost half of the 30 tanks they put in for that purpose.

The tough opposition and customary demolitions and mines left in their path, coupled with drenching rain that has turned much of the battle front into a quagmire, have made it tough going for the Americans, British, and Canadians. Yet they have managed in some places to gain three miles in the past 48 hours.

Across Coastal Plain

The river line that forms the setting for the combat in the coming days winds across the westward coastal plain 23 miles north of Naples between the hills to Benevento, some 50 miles inland.

Near Amorosi, west of Benevento, the Volturno River joins the Calore and then turns sharply north, while its tributary, the Calore, runs through Benevento to which it descends from a source in the mountains.

The Eighth Army in the eastern sector is now oppositive the upper reaches of the Volturno, but in between is the formidable barrier of the Mattese Mountains.

Having lost one ally, the Italians, the Germans opportunely found another in the weather.

It is wet and cold and at night [illegible] the plains and drape the mountains. Instead of being able to plan air operations on a basis of 30 bombing days a month the Allies can now expect to count upon only 15 or so.

Advantage to Germans

That means a valuable respite for the Germans to regroup and bring up reinforcements and supplies.

The weather promises to protect selected targets better than the German flak or fighter planes ever did in this region.

There will be great difficulties on many of the airfields the Allies have captured until all-weather runways are laid down—a process which, as was learned in Tunisia last winter, involves considerable labor and shipping space for materials.

Germans Handicapped, Too

Such conditions also hold out promise of aid for the defenders when the battle for roads begins later. The mountainous country on the central sector will raise problems such as had to be solved on the serpentining slippery roads of Tunisia last winter. And the coastal plains will be muddier.

Weather problems will make difficulties for the Germans too. But they have not been relying on the Luftwaffe in this region for many weeks past, and they are not concerned with advancing, which involves far more complex problems than does standing firm, or carrying out a planned retirement.

Up to 10 miles inland or thereabouts the Allies however have a benefit from a certain amount of artillery support from the sea whence American and British naval units have been shelling enemy positions. Their accuracy is something amazing.

Veterans of the Tunisian campaign won't be surprised if the coming weeks bring a lull on the Italian front as happened in North Africa—a lull devoted by both sides to concentrating a maximum of striking power in forward areas and building up big rearward supply bases with a chain of dumps leading up to the battle zone itself, and consolidating and enlarging lines of communication.

Bristol Designers Plan Postwar Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Oct. 11

Whenever they can spare time from war construction activities, aircraft designers of the Bristol Aviation Company are working on designs for ocean-crossing postwar air transports.

The Ministry of Aircraft Production recently authorized the design and prototype construction by the Bristol Company of a big airliner. Preliminary statements indicate it will have a gross weight of some 100 tons, and a flight range of 5,000 miles.

'Voluntary Work' Under Duce

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Minister of Defense in Benito Mussolini's new Fascist regime, has issued an order summoning reluctant Italians for "voluntary work" under the direction of German military engineers and offering special premiums as an inducement to help restore bombed railroads and highways.

In addition to the daily wage of 12½ lire, Aftonbladet's Berlin correspondent reported, Marshal Graziani offered 20 lire as a daily allowance for the support of each worker's wife, five lire for each child, and 10 lire for the parents.

[The prewar value of the lira was about five cents. British military authorities in Italy have established a rate of 400 lire to the pound sterling, or a value of about one cent.]

Marshal Graziana, according to word received from the Italian-Swiss frontier, tried on Oct. 9 to make Mussolini's puppet government more palatable to Italians by changing the name of the regime's armed forces to the "National Republican Army."

The change was revealed in Marshal Graziani's decree on recruiting men for the Army which will have some branches of the former Italian Army, including a special Blackshirt Corps to replace the dissolved Fascist Militia.

The new party is emphasizing "democratic" principles, a Milan dispatch to Der Burd said.

The Nazi-controlled Gazetta del Popolo of Turin said of the "constitutional assembly" which Mussolini was reported as having announced in his first and thus far only Cabinet meeting in Northern Italy that it must be composed of elected representatives of the "sovereign people" in the broadest sense since "the people have the right to participate directly in the State."

Party Secretary Alessandro Pavolini at the same time declared that provincial regional Fascist leaders were to be "elected" by members of the movement and then ratified by higher officials.

The Mussolini regime has moved from Rome to Bolzano in the Italian Alps.

The Vatican is included among the states that have not recognized the Mussolini Government.

'All Kinds of Hours' for Gas Stations

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 11 (AP)—Guy Runyon of Ames, President of the National Association of Petroleum Retailers, declared Oct. 8 that revocation by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes of the hour limitations under which gasoline filling stations have been operating was "a bad thing for the average retail dealer."

"The 72-hour limitation had everybody on the same schedule," Mr. Runyon said. "Revoking of it throws everything open again and makes it pretty much a dog-eat-dog proposition. There just isn't enough business to go around, nor enough manpower either, if everyone starts trying to stay open all kinds of hours."

Mr. Ickes' order, issued in Washington Oct. 7, lifted the 72-hour-a-week maximum operating schedule for service stations and provided that local dealers may establish hour limitations by agreement if they desire.

De Gaulle Sees Natural Ties Between France and Russia

ALGIERS, North Africa, Oct. 11 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has taken the first step in turning his followers and probably the postwar French Government definitely toward Russia, with the Russians reciprocating by intense cultivation of the present French leadership.

Further on the political front, it was announced today that Alexander Bogomoloff, Russian delegate to the French Committee of National Liberation, and Edwin C. Wilson, American member of the new Allied politico-military Mediterranean Commission, both had arrived in Algiers.

General de Gaulle's statement during a speech in Corsica that the Mediterranean is a pathway for "a natural alliance with dear, powerful Russia" preceded disclosure that Mr. Bogomoloff would bring a large diplomatic mission.

Andrei J. Vishinsky, Russian member of the Mediterranean Commission, is expected here soon, and is said to be bringing a staff of 20 to 30 persons.

The combined staffs of Mr. Vishinsky and Mr. Bogomoloff would number, by these accounts, more than 50 political, military and economic experts. Such a large number would reflect the importance Russia attaches to friendly relations with the French Government.

Stop Short of Alliances

The National Committee members are said to feel that they are not empowered to make alliances for postwar France, since such a step must await formation of a complete, legally constituted authority on French soil by the French population. But that is not preventing their orienting French policy in the direction of close amity with Russia.

General de Gaulle also took advantage of his trip to Corsica to re-emphasize the French Committee's pre-eminence over the military. During a report to the Committee on his trip, General de Gaulle said the administrative reorganization of the Island was proceeding satisfactorily under the committee-appointed Prefect, Charles Luizet. The Committee voted to help rehabilitate the island's roads and general economy, and appropriated 1,000,000 francs to repair damages in Bastia.

The Mediterranean Commission will sit in Algiers, and while its functions have not yet been made fully clear, it will deal with problems arising out of Allied occupation of lands wrested from Axis control. It is distinct from the Allied military mission to the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio, now functioning in Italy, and from the Allied Military Government which is under Allied headquarters.

New U. S. Fighter Gun Termed Finest of All

By the Associated Press

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 11

Armament engineers at Wright Field described the .50-caliber machine gun on United States fighting planes as "the finest arm of its kind in the world."

Reviewing developments in aircraft armament, Army Air Force Matériel Command technicians credited multiple-high-firing rate-cannon and machine-gun installations with bringing "increasing superiority in the air."

"The .50-caliber gun," said one armament specialist, "is capable of firing at the rate of 850 shots a minute and weighs approximately 65 pounds. The projectile, leaving the muzzle at a speed of over 3,000 feet a second, is capable of penetrating any and all parts of an airplane, including the engine."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Katy and the Big Snow

By Virginia Lee Burton Author of "The Little House," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," etc.

Chapter Three
(Be sure to watch for Katy next Monday)

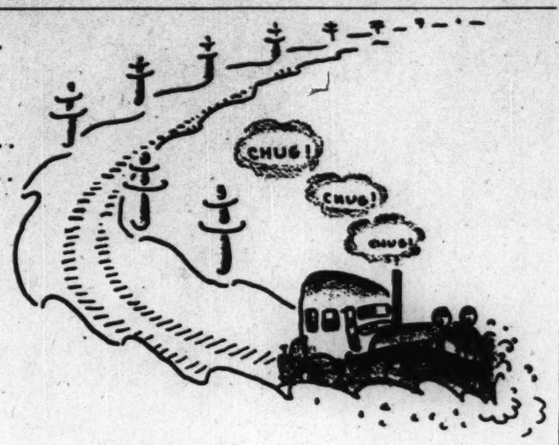
A strong wind came up
and drifts began to form...
one foot....
two feet.....
three feet.....

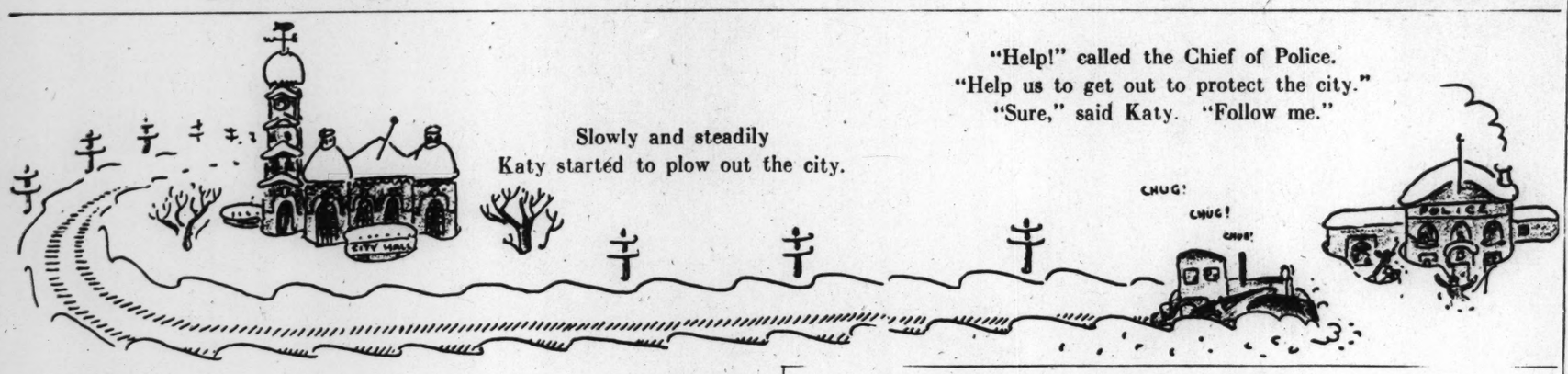
five feet.....

The snow reached
the first story windows.....

the second story windows.....
and then it stopped.

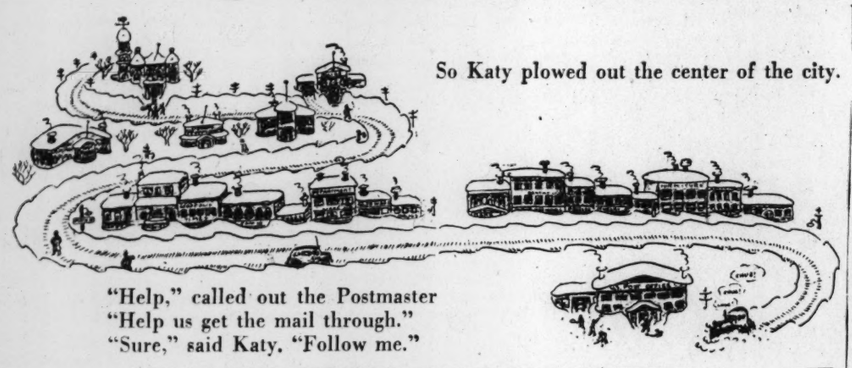
One by one the truck snow plows broke down....
The roads were blocked.....
No traffic could move.....
The schools, the stores, the factories were closed....
The railroad station and airport were snowed in..
The mail couldn't go through....
The Police couldn't protect the city....
The telephone and power lines were down...
There was a break in the water main...
The Fire Department was helpless.....
Everyone and everything was stopped....
but..... Katy





Slowly and steadily
Katy started to plow out the city.

"Help!" called the Chief of Police.
"Help us to get out to protect the city."
"Sure," said Katy. "Follow me."



So Katy plowed out the center of the city.

"Help," called out the Postmaster
"Help us get the mail through."
"Sure," said Katy. "Follow me."

Louis Locust's Evening Song

Summer had come. All the locusts were singing in the trees and they were making a great noise because they wanted everyone to know that they were happy.

Louis Locust lived up in a tree with his sister Linda and brother Blinky. They all had pretty green wings and they loved to sing together.

Louis was the baby of the family. He was always up to tricks. Poor Linda scolded him very often and tried to teach him how to be good, but Louis would just flutter his wings, and make Linda laugh because he looked so funny.

A Sing-Song

Every night and early in the morning they all gathered together to have a sing-song, but Louis would not even try to keep in tune. He wanted to sing by himself, and what a dreadful noise he made!

One night Miss Yellow Monday came to visit them and joined in their sing-song. She sang so gaily that Linda said, "Louis, we are going to take you to Miss Yellow Monday's tree for a singing lesson."

Louis thought she looked very pretty with her yellow wings. He was so happy during his lesson that he tried very hard to sing sweetly.

"You have indeed been a good boy," said Miss Yellow Monday.

"Do you think I will ever be able to keep in tune?" said Louis.

"Why of course you can, if you want to," chirped Miss Yellow Monday.

So Louis thought he would try very hard, and sang to himself all the way home. When Linda and Blinky heard him, off they went to Miss Yellow Monday's home to have a lesson themselves.

A Surprise Concert

While they were away Louis thought he would go off by himself, he felt so happy. He forgot that Linda had always told him to stay in the trees, and soon found himself on a veranda where a little girl and a boy were playing. Louis sang them his song. But suddenly he remembered what Linda had told him. He thought how angry she would be because he had been disobedient again. He fluttered his wings so anxiously he fell over onto his back, and all that he could do was to kick his little legs.

Then he began to cry and remembered how many times he had been disobedient. Linda had told him that some little boys and girls had not learned to be kind, and that they might put him in a box and try to keep him. This made him cry harder than ever. If only his sister was there to help him, or brother Blinky, he thought, he would never be disobedient again.

Suddenly he heard the little boy whispering, "Can I catch him and take him to school tomorrow?"

Locusts Like Freedom

But the little girl said "No," and picked him up ever so gently. She knew that locusts liked to be free and that it would not be loving to put him in a box and keep him, so she very carefully put him back on to a tree. Louis was happy again. His next song was all in tune and the little girl clapped her hands with glee.

Off he flew to his family to tell them all that had happened. Linda nearly scolded him, but Louis chirped, "I will never be disobedient again."

Louis wanted to thank the little girl for helping him, so the next day he took Linda and Blinky to the tree where she had so carefully put him, and they all had a lovely chorus together.

Poets' Corner

Our Flag

A little bit of sunrise
A piece of heavenly blue
A tiny fray of milky way
Made our own red, white, and blue.

Some stars were plucked from the sky,
And centered in the field
To stand for every baby state
That flinched, but would not yield.

And now Old Glory waves on high
The emblem of the free
And may that banner ever fly
For him, for you, and me.

Lois Carnahan

Waves

Wouldn't it be funny, if the waves
paid toll,
When they went under bridges
with a great big roll?
Some little wavelets play tag all
day—and big ones too—
But I wouldn't like to be a wavelet,
would you?

Celia Larson (8)

Autumn

Lacy frost lies on the trees.
There is no honey for the bees.
The flowers aren't dead,
They have gone to bed,
Under blankets of leaves—
Yellow, brown, green and red.
But there is one nice thing about
all this,
That is. . . .
Lacy frost lies on the trees.

Naomi Newmiller (9)

Good Value in Knitted Sleepsrs

Nazareth sleepers help keep the little tots warm and cozy. One and two-piece styles; extra lowers for the two-piece kind.

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Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Halloween Noise and Nonsense

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—3

By Nina R. Jordan
Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Halloween fixin's will soon be peering at you from store windows. Almost time for friendly little masked goblins and other oddly dressed folk to be capering about, making weird noises.

Here are two fast ways to rig up noisemakers for yourself and your friends and provide some jolly nonsense for Halloween. These would even make amusing party favors.

A spring-type clothespin and a slip of paper make the crow squawker. And the other whistle is a simple folded paper with a hole in it.

Squeals of Fun

The folded-paper whistle gives wheezy squeals. It looks foolishly simple but it really works. Why not try one right now! Make it of waxed paper from the roll. (Or find a smooth piece of bread wrapper). Tear a small hole in its center fold. Then press it tight against your lips and blow as the little clown is doing in the picture. You will surprise yourself!

Thin paper works best—paper no thicker than dimestore wrapping paper. A whistle cut from cellophane will give astonishingly loud screeches.

To make the clothespin squawker do its trick, cut a slip of paper the width of the clothespin and about the length shown in the picture. (If the sticking-out end is a bit longer or shorter, it doesn't matter.)

Pinch this paper "tongue" into the clothespin's jaws. Push it back almost to the spring. Then blow against the side, just in front of the spring. (See illustration.)

When two or more children blow these squawkers at once, they sound like baby crows grumbling over who is to get the next worm!

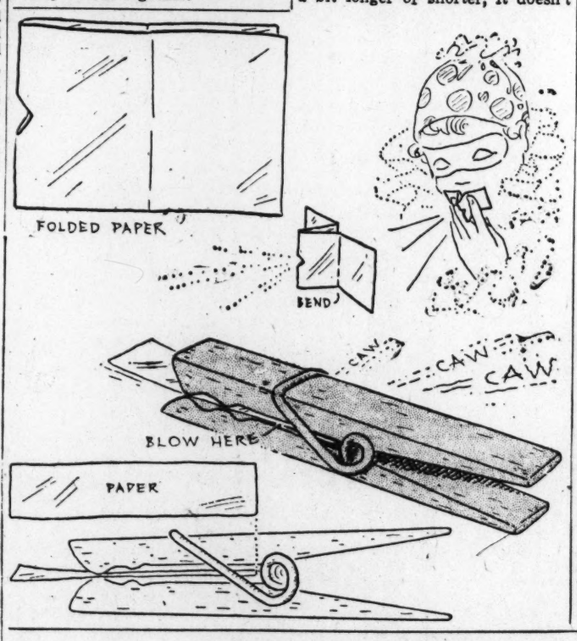
Coloring Your Squawker

You might like to color your squawker with crayons. Or, for a quite fancy job, enamel it with nail lacquer if there is a part bottle around that nobody wants. Usually, leftover lacquer will have thickened somewhat, but the addition of a few drops of remover generally makes it usable again.

Other homemade noisemakers might be: homemade megaphone; a small washboard with a stick to scrape along it; rattles made of bottles (or cans) containing a few pebbles or dried beans.

The illustrated paper whistle could be worked up into place cards and party favors, perhaps made from red cellophane from among the family's Christmas wrappings. You would cut a piece about 1½" x 4½" for each whistle and write each guest's name on with eyebrow pencil . . . school crayons won't mark on cellophane.

(Would you like to make a log-lugger to help Mother and Dad handle the firewood this fall and winter? Watch for directions for making one Monday after next.)



Kitten Swagger

Leaf by leaf the autumn goes,
Yellow, red, about my nose,
But any leaf cat ever saw,
I can bat with my black paw!

Though I'm kitten, sweet and fat,
I can pounce like any cat,
And like any grown-up, purr
With the new engine in my fur!

Leaves may whirl around my head,
Green and brown and gold and red,
But I'm as brave as bears until
I've chased October down the hill. . . .

I twitch an ear toward mother's call. . . .
It's getting dark,
And I'm
still
small.

FRANCES FROST

You'll Enjoy an Acorn Pin

Here is a gay bit of decoration that is very easy to make for your coat lapel. And what fun you will have making it. Better, still, why not have a handicraft party and ask your little friends join in the fun?

You'll find plenty of acorns in the woods this fall that the squirrels will not need for their winter food. Gather these, as well as forked twigs about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Then, the next rainy afternoon, you'll be ready to start work.

Perhaps mother has an old dark green felt hat, or some heavy green material that she wouldn't mind giving you for the leaves. Cut two leaves similar to those in the picture here, or, you might bring in a leaf from outdoors and trace your own patterns. Choose two acorns which are attached; if the cap have fallen from the acorns, don't discard them, but use a drop of glue to hold them in place. Now wire the acorns to one of the forked twigs and to the base of the leaves. Then place a small safety pin straight up and down on the back of the leaves, near the top and sew it in place.

In a few minutes your acorn boutonniere will be ready to wear. If you want to add a bit of color, perhaps you will find a piece of narrow red ribbon for a small bow.

Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is, we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.
Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Jan. 23.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24; Dec. 26.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28; Dec. 26.

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 17.

New York City—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 17; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.: KFMB, 1450kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28; Dec. 26.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc., on Nov. 21; Dec. 19.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 4 Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 3 p. m., November 14.

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W 1, 2:15 p. m., December 4.

Yorkshire

Ilkley: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., November 28.

Canada

Alberta—Calgary (Second Church): Al Azhar Temple, 506 One Hundred and Seventeenth Avenue, West, 8:30 p. m., October 18.

Edmonton: Capitol Theater, Jasper Avenue, 3:30 p. m., October 17.

Medicine Hat: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., October 19.

British Columbia

Nelson: Capitol Theater, 8 p. m., October 21.

Vancouver (First Church): Capitol Theater, Granville Street, 3 p. m., October 17.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Lafayette and Forest Streets, 8 p. m., October 19.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

El Monte: El Monte Union High School, 712 South Tyler Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Fortuna: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, Olympic Boulevard and Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-first Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ Scientist, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Ontario: First Christian Church, A Street and Vine Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

San Fernando: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Churches and Society): Constitution Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Norwalk High School Auditorium, Beacon Street and East Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Decatur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Elmhurst: York Community High School, 355 West St. Charles Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Jerseyville: Jerseyville Grade School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Indiana

Connersville: Church Edifice, 719-721 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Kansas

Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East Auditorium, 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Oxford: Church Edifice, South Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Pontiac: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

Wyandotte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Missouri

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Montana

Deer Lodge: Rialto Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Helena: Consistory Shrine, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Jersey

Grantwood: No. 4 School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 18.

Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 21.

Paterson (First Church): School No. 13, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Plainfield: Hubbard School Auditorium, 661 West Eighth Street, 8:30 p. m., October 21.

West New York: Memorial High School Auditorium, Park Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., October 19.

New York

Binghamton: Church Edifice, Front Street at Riverside Drive, 3:15 p. m., October 17.

Huntington: South Huntington High School, Walt Whitman Road, Huntington Station, 3:30 p. m., October 17.

Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, 8.15 p. m., October 19.

Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8.15 p. m., October 22.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., October 19.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8.15 p. m., October 22.

Olean: Church Edifice, State and Barry Streets, 8.15 p. m., October 18. Radiocast Station WHDL, 1450 kilocycles.

Port Chester: The Masonic Temple, Irving Avenue and Leicester Street, 3.30 p. m., October 17.

Suffern: Suffern Grammar School, Washington Avenue, 3.45 p. m., October 17.

Wellsville: Nancy Howe Auditorium, David A. Howe Library, 8 p. m., October 21.

Yonkers (First Church): Masonic Temple, 130 South Broadway, 3.30 p. m., October 17.

Ohio

Chillecothe: West Fifth Street School, 8:15 p. m. Oct. 18.

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, West Ninety-eighth Street and Denison Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Mansfield: John Simpson Junior High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Gibbs and Sackett Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue and Wyoming Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, Sherman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Springfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 700 South Limestone Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Oklahoma

McAlester: McAlester High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Oregon

Portland (Eighth Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

The Dalles: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Bradford: Church Edifice, 92 Congress Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Meadville: Church Edifice, 423 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Texas

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Mineral Wells: Main Dining Room, Baker Hotel, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Forest and Maple Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Longview: Longview Community Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Seattle (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Tacoma (Second Church): James P. Stewart School, 5010 Pacific Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

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U. S. Asks All-Out Drive On Juvenile Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — The Federal Government has made an appeal to state and community child welfare agencies throughout the country to join in combating a "serious and substantial" growth in juvenile delinquency.

The basis for this appeal came from an exhaustive survey completed by the Office of War Information, which, after counseling with 24 public and private organizations, warned that juvenile delinquency is increasing in many communities in wartime United States at an alarming rate.

Its report represents the fullest and frankest picture of the problem which has emanated from the Government in many years and focuses attention upon the urgent necessity for constructive action at every level of Federal and local authority.

The report emphasizes that despite the mounting incidence of delinquency, "the great majority of American children are measuring up well to the demands of the war emergency."

Study of 83 Areas

In an effort to determine the effect of the war on juvenile delinquency, the Children's Bureau recently made a study of the 1940 to 1942 reports from 83 courts, each serving an area of 100,000 or more population.

This study disclosed that the number of delinquency cases coming before the 83 courts rose from about 65,000 in 1940 to about 75,500 in 1942, an increase of about 16 per cent. In spite of this overall increase, the number of cases in 19 of the areas included in the survey dropped during the same period.

The survey further showed that the increase in girls' cases was proportionately greater than the increase in boys' cases. The increase in girls' cases in 1942 over 1940 was 38 per cent, while the increase in boys' cases for the same time was 11.3 per cent.

A breakdown of the 83 courts into two main divisions—41 courts serving areas which had increased in population and 42 courts in areas of decreasing population—showed that while there was an increase in both groups from 1940 to 1942, it was relatively higher in areas of growing population.

Moreover, returns from the more than 400 other reporting courts indicate that the increase in juvenile delinquency is less in the country and in small towns than in cities.

Basing its conclusions on detailed analyses of 21 courts, the Children's Bureau makes the following generalizations on developments in juvenile delinquency problems since 1940:

1. The number of juvenile delinquents brought before the courts has increased in all age groups since 1940. The most important increase is in the group 14 years of age and over.

2. Negro children appear more frequently in relation to their number in the population than do white children. However, the percentage increase among white children from 1940 to 1942 was more than 2½ times as great as that among Negro children. Among white boys, it was three times that among Negro boys, and among white girls twice that among Negro girls.

3. In past years, about six times as many boys as girls appeared in the courts. Because of the more rapid increase in girls' cases since 1940, the ratio now is closer to five to one.

F. B. I. Compiles Data

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, compiles crime statistics from all parts of the country.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., reporting Feb. 18, 1943, on the number of arrests for 1942, announced that the arrests of girls under 21 had increased 55.7 per cent over 1941.

A statistic that stands out sharply in the F. B. I. report is that the age of young people most frequently arrested was 18 for 1942, and that this is a drop of one year from 1941. Characterizing this age drop as a "tragedy that cannot be overlooked," Mr. Hoover declares:

"As a nation, we have failed to realize the seriousness of the increase in youthful crime since the outbreak of the war. Here is a problem that is approaching a national scandal."

The term "juvenile delinquency" is a variable. But trends of today's offenses form nation-wide patterns of behavior. The OWI cites these patterns under the following headings:

"Pick-Up Girl—The enforcement of wartime measures against organized vice has closed many segregated areas and houses of prostitution. There is still the problem of the 'pick-up' girl.

"She is young. 'The American Social Hygiene Association, surveying 878 cities, finds her increasing in numbers, but decreasing in average age. A United States Public Health Service consultant on venereal diseases visited 162 areas and reported that the average age of the girls being picked up by the vice squads today has dropped from yesterday's average of 18 to 20 years to 16 and lower.

"Gangs—Boys have always belonged to gangs; but only rarely did a gang member become a gangster.

"While the statistics on 'gang crimes' are in no way sufficiently comprehensive to be conclusive, it is the opinion of many of the authorities interviewed that today gangs are getting into court more frequently than formerly and for more serious offenses. These offenses break down into several distinct categories, but the majority are 'acts of aggression.'

"Many of the authorities consulted believe that today's 'gang crimes' differ chiefly from those of yesterday in these two ways:

"1. They involve more boys per offense. Where an 'act of aggression' used to be performed by two or three boys, now it is frequently participated in by 15 or 20 boys.

"2. They involve more boys from the so-called 'privileged' classes.

"An informal survey of court records in a number of communities in different parts of the country indicates that many gang activities fall into the following general categories:

"1. Vandalism:

"Gangs operate in the auditoriums of movie theaters.

"The motion-picture industry's War Activities Committee has received so many complaints from exhibitors that it has asked the help of child-welfare agencies in working out a plan for directing adolescent energy into something as exciting but less destructive. The Committee has under consideration the formation of a chain of clubs across the country, with badges and buttons, a pledge and a program to which youthful patrons of the neighborhood theater might belong.

"A popular form of juvenile vandalism in theaters is setting fires. Boys flip cigarettes from the balcony to the lower floor and throw lighted matches into the paper-towel containers in the rest rooms. More serious is the practice of ripping open theater seats, stuffing burning cigarettes into the slashed upholstery, and leaving them to smolder, flaring into flame after the theater has closed for the night.

"2. Commando gangs:

"The imitative 'Commando gang,' sometimes with blood on its youthful hands, is often the tragic result of misdirected war enthusiasm, the records testify.

"The younger brother envies and wants to emulate the daring of the elder brother in service overseas. He frequently confuses bravery with bravado. He joins up with other 'younger brothers' and a 'Commando gang' is born. These bands of 12-year-old boys may start off by merely aping the Commando training with wooden weapons.

"Presently they steal real guns to replace the wooden ones. The raids become real. They may milk parking meters and steal gas (as in many New England towns); invade night clubs and terrorize the patrons (Detroit); riot in restaurants and busses (Louisville, Ky.). In one Eastern city they beat an old man so badly that he later passed away.

"Runaways — Runaways are nothing new in juvenile delinquency. But war has put more of them, and especially more younger ones, into the picture. Many are girls.

"'Not a day goes by,' say officials of the F.B.I., 'that law enforcement officers don't pick up girls of 14, 15, and 16 and return them to their homes.' Similar stories come from units of the Travelers Aid societies in all parts of the country.

"Welfare agencies are finding it difficult to get the wandering girls back to their homes. They appear eager enough to return, accept the ticket and get on the train or bus, only to slip off before they arrive at their destination and start on their way again."

"Working Boys and Girls—The National Education Association estimates that 2,000,000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 left school last year. Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, estimates that 3,000,000 boys and girls will be in the labor market this fall. She urges that communities keep track of local labor conditions, check violations of local labor laws, and establish moral and physical safeguards for these working children.

"Many school children are working part time. In one junior-high school of 1,100 pupils, 472 were out working the day the Children's Bureau made a survey.

"The pay check serves as a declaration of independence. The 'double standard' of being treated as an adult at work and as a child at play puzzles the adolescent. One result is rebellion, leading to increased charges of juvenile delinquency."

"Theft—Although the category of juvenile delinquency labeled 'theft' does not show any marked statistical increase, many cases repeat a factor that finally makes this pattern: More boys and girls from 'this' side of the tracks are stealing than ever before.

"Girls are reported stealing trinkets and cheap jewelry from 10-cent stores in greater numbers than formerly. When interviewed, the girls usually claim they didn't steal for the value of the trinkets—often they gave them away or even threw them away—but for excitement. Many department stores have been obliged to discontinue the display of small articles on open counters.

"Truancy—In many places, truancy and unexcused absence from school are increasing at rapid rates.

"To take one example from many, the following was cited at a Congressional committee hearing last winter:

"Although there were 400 more students enrolled in the schools of Salt Lake City last March than there had been the previous March, there were 1,000 less in average daily attendance. The fact that the delinquency in the City was increasing, sometimes as much as 300 per cent in the lower-age groups, bore witness to a widely prevalent theory that truancy is often the first step in delinquency.

Causes and remedies will be found in your next Monitor.

New Coaches Have Trouble In Pro Loop

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Three of the four freshman coaches in the National Football League have been having their troubles, and the other one—Dutch Bergman of Washington—expects his next Sunday when his champion Redskins play Green Bay at Milwaukee.

Phil Handler's Chicago Cardinals and Pete Cawthon's Brooklyn Dodgers each have lost three straight names, and Gus Dorais' Detroit Lions have dropped two in a row after winning their first pair. But Bergman was more successful in his only league effort, his Redskins winning their opener yesterday from Brooklyn, 27 to 0.

However, now is when Bergman's woes begin. For his team must face a Green Bay club that has repulsed the Lions and Cardinals and tied the Chicago Bears. The Packers appear exceedingly tough this season.

May Furnish Leader

That will be just one of two Sunday clashes between unbeaten teams—games that may leave each division with a distinct leader. For the Bears, a two-time winner since being deadlocked by the Packers, meet the Phil-Pitt Eagles, victor in two straight, at Chicago's Wrigley Field.

The champion Redskins' first 1943 league appearance was the old story of slinging Sammy Baugh once again. Yesterday the Texan threw two touchdown passes to Wilbur Moore, and paved the way with more aerials for the other two. Washington rolled up 245 yards via forwards and its defense kept the Dodgers from the goal line, marking the third straight game in which Brooklyn has failed to score.

Green Bay, meanwhile, made additional use of its newly-realized rushing power to mix in 235 yards on the ground with 204 yards by forward passing to bury the Detroit Lions, 35 to 14.

Hopp Scores Again

The Packers scarcely needed the magic of Don Hutson's pass-catching, although Don booted five extra points. Harry Hopp scored one of the two Detroit touchdowns to maintain his league scoring lead with 36 points.

The Bears and the Phil-Pitt combine built up interest in their game next Sunday by scoring substantially in second half spurts and defeating surprisingly strong opponents.

The Eagles toppled the New York Giants Saturday night, 28 to 14, only by rushing across three touchdowns in the final 10 minutes after the Giants had exploded for two scores in the opening five minutes. The Bears clipped their cross-town rivals, the Cardinals, 20 to 0, largely on Sid Luckman's passing, after being shut out in the first half.

National Football League

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Agst.
Chicago Bears	2	0	1	68	42
Green Bay	2	0	1	84	42
Detroit	2	2	0	97	79
Chi. Cardin'ls	0	3	0	24	83
Eastern Division					
Phil-Pitt	2	0	0	45	14
Washington	1	0	0	27	0
New York	0	1	0	14	28
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	71

Result Oct. 9

Philadelphia-Pittsburgh 28, New York 14.

Results Oct. 10

Chicago Bears 20, Chicago Cardinals 0.

Green Bay 35, Detroit 14.

Washington 27, Brooklyn 0.

Facts and Figures On World Series

By the Associated Press

Standings

	W	L	Pct.
New York (A. L.)	3	1	.750
St. Louis (N. L.)	1	3	.250

First Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	7	2
New York	4	8	2

Lanier, Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper: Chandler and Dickey. Attendance—68,676.

Second Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	7	2
New York	3	6	0

M. Cooper and W. Cooper; Bonham, Murphy (9) and Dickey. Attendance—68,578.

Third Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	6	4
New York	6	8	0

Brazle, Krist (8), Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper; Borowy, Muruhy (9) and Dickey. Attendance—69,990 (record).

Fourth Game
(At St. Louis)

	R	H	E
New York	2	6	2
St. Louis	1	7	1

Russo and Dickey; Lanier, Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper. Attendance 36,196.

Financial Figures

Fourth Game

Paid attendance 36,196.
Gross receipts $155,884.00.
Players' share $79,500.84.
War Relief 76,383.16.

Four Game Total

Paid attendance 243,,440.
Gross receipts $956,874.00.
Players' share $488,005.74.
Commissioner's share $79,743.30.
Each club's share $45,187.87.
Each league's share $45,187.87.
War relief $208,373.48.

Charley Brown plays center at Princeton and Norman Brown is the snapper-back at Dartmouth. George Brown plays guard for Navy and Walter Brown is a Yale end. Charley and Walter are brothers. Their father played end at Princeton in 1913-15.

The Whole Show

Associated Press

Marius Russo, Yankees

Not content with holding the St. Louis Cardinals to seven hits and one run to give his New York mates a 3-1 edge in the World Series, this star southpaw also cracked out two doubles at Sportsman's Park yesterday. The win was Russo's second in Series competition.

Stage Is Set This Saturday For Many Upsets on Gridiron

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The coming Saturday provides the ideal situation for a flock of upsets in college football.

This doesn't mean that Wisconsin will beat Notre Dame, for instance, but sometimes a team that everyone expects to win gets overconfident.

No matter what their coach tells them the players relax. They disregard warnings that their "push-over" opponent has pointed for them, making up for a lack of finesse with a determined will to win. The better players get a rude awakening after the kick-off, but usually it is too late. They are unable to regain their poise and coordination.

Since few expect the Badgers to defeat the Irish; Columbia to trounce Army; Penn State to wallop Navy; Ohio State to whip Purdue; San Francisco to down Southern California; North Carolina to lick Duke; Lakehurst Naval to stop Pennsylvania; Camp Grant to take Minnesota; Oklahoma to manhandle Tulsa, or Missouri to humble the Iowa Seahawks, there are the "makings" of some juicy form reversals.

Notre Dame Best

After Notre Dame's 35-to-12 rout of Michigan on Saturday it will be an upset for Wisconsin to hold the score down or tie the undefeated Irish like they did a year ago. Frank Leahy's boys from South Bend definitely stamped themselves as the outstanding team in the country in gaining revenge for the 32-to-20 defeat Michigan handed them in 1942.

One of the three top games of the day, the Notre Dame-Michigan tussle drew a record crowd of 86,000 at Ann Arbor with Angelo Bertelli, the Irish forward pass wizard, thrilling the multitude by tossing for two touchdowns, setting up a third and scoring a fourth himself.

George Munger's unbeaten University of Pennsylvania eleven squeezed past its first real test of the season in defeating Dartmouth, 7 to 6. The Quakers threw back seven of eight Green threats, once holding for downs on the six-inch line, and won on a conversion by Frank McKernan.

Navy tumbled Duke from the unbeaten ranks by winning, 14 to 13, in the third leading attraction of the afternoon. The Blue Devils missed a tie when Bob Grant, who previously had booted 18 of 20 points after touchdown, failed to kick the extra point after a fourth period score.

Army, Purdue Win

Army and Purdue, both powerful, stayed at the top of the undefeated class by sweeping aside Temple and Camp Grant while Cornell walloped Princeton. Pitt beat West Virginia; Great Lakes took Ohio State; USC humbled St. Mary's Pre-Flight; Tulane battered Rice; Tulsa mangled Texas Tech; Georgia Tech downed the Georgia Navy; Illinois bagged Wisconsin; Texas Aggies stopped Louisiana State; and Penn State and Colgate battled to a scoreless tie.

Holy Cross, looking ahead to Cornell this week, trounced the Coast Guard Academy, 32 to 0, in a Sunday game while Villanova fell before the Sampson Naval Training Station, 17-7.

Fourth Game

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK (AL)

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Stainback cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Crosetti ss	4	0	1	2	2	1
Johnson 3b	4	0	0	1	2	1
Keller lf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	1	3	7	0
Dickey c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Etten 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Lindell rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Russo p	3	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	32	2	6	27	13	2

ST. LOUIS (NL)

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Klein 2b	5	0	0	1	4	1
Walker cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Musial rf	4	0	2	2	1	0
W. Cooper c	4	0	1	7	0	0
Kurowski 3b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Sanders 1b	4	1	1	10	1	0
Litwhiler lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Marion ss	3	0	2	1	1	0
Lanier p	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0
†White	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brecheen p	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Narron	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	1	7	27	10	1

* Batted for Lanier in 8th.
† Ran for Demaree in 7th.
‡ Batted for Brecheen in 9th.

New York (AL) .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2
St. Louis (NL) .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Runs batted in—Dickey, Crosetti. Two base hits—Gordon, Russo 2, Litwhiler. Marion. Stolen base—Keller. Sacrifice—Stainback. Earned runs—New York (AL) 2; St. Louis (NL) 0; left on bases—New York (AL) 7; St. Louis (NL) 9. Bases on balls—off Lanier 1 (Russo), Brecheen 2 (Dickey, Lindell); off Russo 1 (Marion). Strikeouts—by Lanier 3 (Johnson, Keller 2, Lindell, Crosetti); by Brecheen 2 (Gordon, Russo); by Russo 2 (W. Cooper, Sanders). Pitching summary: Lanier 4 hits 1 run in 7 innings; Brecheen 2 hits 1 run in 2 innings. Losing pitcher—Brecheen. Umpires—Stewart (NL) plate; Rommel (AL) 1 B; Reardon (NL) 2 B; Rue (AL) 3 B. Time—2:06. Attendance 36,196.

Art Ross Leaves To Open Bruins' Training Period

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins and defense player Jack Crawford will leave Boston tonight for Quebec City where a Bruins squad of more than 30 players will assemble tomorrow for pre-season training. Trainer Win Green and Assistant Hammy Moore already are in Quebec setting up the training quarters at the new Coliseum rink.

Included in the Bruins squad will be 14 players from last season's roster and about 16 new comers, mostly 17 and 18-year-old Canadian amateurs who will try out to determine their professional hockey possibilities. Ross is hopeful of coming up with another group of youngsters comparable in ability with Don Gallinger, Bep Guidolin, and Johnny Schmidt who broke in a year ago.

Missing from the Bruins ranks this year will be Goalie Frank Brimsek, Defense Man Jack Shewchuck, and Forward John Schmidt, who have joined the armed forces, making a total of 33 Bruins players so far serving the American or Canadian forces.

Veterans who will report in Quebec are Dit Clapper, Flash Hollett, and Jack Crawford, defensemen; Bill Cowley, Don Gallinger, and Norman Calladine, centers; Art Jackson, Harvey Jackson, Guidolin, Herb Cain, and Oscar Aubuchon, left wingers; Buzz Boll, Yank Boyd, and Ab DeMarco, right wingers.

The Bruins will open their Boston Garden season Nov. 16 playing Les Canadiens of Montreal, all proceeds to go to the Greater Boston United War Fund. Previously the team will have played five road games, starting Oct. 30 against Canadiens at Montreal.

McSpaden Beats Byrd

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Philadelphia professional, yesterday won the unofficial United States open golf championship by defeating Sam Byrd, also of Philadelphia, 141 to 149, in their 36-hole match at the Tom O'Shanter Country Club. McSpaden, who had taken a 6-stroke lead in Saturday's 18, shot a 38-33—71 while Byrd finished with a 38-35—73 to add to his opening 76.

McSpaden, winner of the All-American open at Tam O'Shanter this summer, collected $1,000 for his play-off victory. Byrd, champion of the Chicago Victory National open received a solace award of $500.

Players' Pool Split

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—Here is the way the record players' pool of $488,005.74 from the 1943 Series will be split up among the series rivals—the Yankees and Cardinals—and the rest of the clubs which finished in the first division of both leagues during the pennant races:

Total players' pool	$488,005.74
Series Teams' Cut	347,004.02
Other first division clubs	146,401.72
Series Winner	204,962.41
Series loser	136,641.61
Washington Senators (2nd in A. L.)	36,600.43
Cincinnati Reds (2nd in N. L.)	36,600.43
Cleveland Indians (3rd in A. L.)	24,400.28
Brooklyn Dodgers (3rd in N. L.)	24,400.28
Chicago White Sox (4th in A. L.)	12,200.15
Pittsburgh Pirates (4th in N. L.)	12,200.15

Coast Guardsmen Win

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Coast Guard Academy sailing team extended its mastery of the Thames River yesterday, defeating M. I. T., Harvard and Yale in the second annual invitation Quadrangular Regatta, which included Star, 14-foot and 12-foot dinghy classes.

Coast Guard's point total was 95: MIT's 85; Harvard's 80, and Yale's 78. Strong easterly winds prevailed for all three classes.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings of National Hockey League buy Charlie Conacher from Toronto for $16,000.

Penn to Face T Formation For 3d Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11—For the third week in succession Pennsylvania's football team will meet the T formation when the Lakehurst Naval Training Station gridiron eleven visits Franklin Field next Saturday afternoon.

Yale sprang the T formation on the Red and Blue for the first time this season and judging by the result of the game, it was taken in stride. Dartmouth last Saturday used the T to somewhat better advantage even though losing 7-6, and now the "lighter than air" Sailors will present the formation that has swept the nation's colleges the past few years.

Coached at Purdue

Coached by Lieut. Commander A. H. "Mall" Elward, who was head coach of Purdue from 1937 until he entered the Navy in 1942, the Lakehurst Station should be at its best next Saturday. Last season after an inauspicious start the Sailors played brilliant football, getting under way during mid-season to win four out of five games, the fifth resulting in a tie.

Elward has had a long and brilliant career as a coach. After playing on the same Notre Dame team of 1913 that had Knute Rockne as one of its members, Elward started his coaching career at Danvers High School. He entered the Navy in 1917 and rose from a seaman to a full lieutenant in Naval Aviation. After the war he coached at Grinnell, Iowa, and at John Carroll, Cleveland. In 1927 he accepted an assistant coaching position at Purdue. Ten years later he was named head coach.

In addition to the T formation, Elward uses the short punt effectively. The rugged Sailors are expected to give Pennsylvania a keen battle despite the lack of name players on the squad.

Set on Lineups

George Munger, Penn coach, apparently is on his starting lineup. In the first three games he made only one change, putting Hilyard Barr in at right guard in place of Jay Rubin. The remainder of the backfield and line was unchanged.

The backfield of Bob Odell, blocking back and quarterback; Joe Michaels, tailback; Joe Kane, wingback; and Vincent, fullback, is one of the best combinations Munger has put together this season. Vincent is the only inexperienced player in the quartet, and when he gets the knack of playing the position, the backfield should be one of the best in recent seasons.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 9

East

Army 51, Temple 0.
Brown 35, Tufts 6.
Franklin & Marshall 12, Bucknell 6.
Yale 20, Columbia 7.
Swarthmore 14, Muhlenberg 13.
Pennsylvania 7, Dartmouth 6.
Colgate 0, Penn State 0.
Pittsburgh 20, W. Virginia 0.
Cornell 30, Princeton 0.
Rochester 26, Rennsselear Poly 0.
Willow Grove Naval 6, Ursinus 0.
Bates 13, Camp Edwards 7.
Worcester Poly 13, Harvard 0.

South

Navy 14, Duke 13.
South Carolina 20, Presbyterian 7.
Fort Benning (300th Infantry) 39, Daniel Field 0.
Texas A & M 28, Louisiana State 13.
Newberry 45, Greenville Army Air 0.
Carson-Newman 26, Sewanee 20.
Virginia Military Institute 12, Clemson 7.
Camp Lejeune 26, North Carolina 0.
North Carolina 23, Jacksonville Navy 0.
Georgia Tech 35, Georgia Pre-Flight 7.
Richmond 16, Virginia 7.
Maryland 19, Richmond Army Air 6.
Bainbridge Navy 57, Ft. Monroe 0.
Camp Davis 27, North Carolina State 0.

Midwest

Doane 20, St. Joseph, Mo., Air Transport 12.
Minot Teachers 7, Dickinson T. C. 0.
Miami 20, Wooster 6.
Baldwin-Wallace 13, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Rio Grande 7, Muskingum 6.
Fort Riley 39, Norman, Okla., Navy 0.
Iowa Central 18, Cornell (Iowa) 0.
St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 8, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
Great Lakes 13, Ohio State 6.
Iowa Pre-Flight 25, Iowa 0.
Iowa State 13, Kansas 6.
Notre Dame 35, Michigan 12.
DePauw 39, Indiana State 6.
Missouri 47, Kansas State 14.
Illinois Normal 7, Wabash 7.
Indiana 54, Nebraska 13.
Wheaton 0, N. Illinois T. 0.
Purdue 19, Camp Grant 0.
Oberlin 26, Bethany 6.
Illinois 25, Wisconsin 7.
Marquette 26, Lawrence 0.
Case 36, Carnegie Tech. 13.
Western Michigan 60, Xavier 0.

Far West

Oregon vs. Washington, cancelled.
College of Pacific 12, California 6.
March Field 47, U. C. L. A. 7.
Washington U. 47, Spokane Air Service 12.
Colorado 35, Utah 0.
Willamette 26, Whitman 0.

Southwest

Albuquerque vs. Arkansas, canceled.
Texas 13, Oklahoma 7.
Southwestern 40, South Plains Army 0.
Tulane 33, Rice 0.
Tulsa 34, Texas Tech. 7.
Arkansas A. & M. 19, Arkansas U. 12.

Results Oct. 10

East

Holy Cross 32, Coast Guard Academy 0.
Sampson Naval Training 17, Villanova 7.

Midwest

Fort Knox 13, Bowman Field 6.

South

Camp Lee 40, Norfolk Fleet Marines 0.

Far West

Fort Warren (Wyo.) 27, Kearney (Neb.) Air Base 6.
Nevada Fliers 25, Tonopah Bombing and Gunnery Range 0.
Alameda Coast Guard 26, San Francisco Uniwersity 0.
Del Monte Navy Pre-Flight 34, Pleasanton (Calif.) Navy Personnel Distribution Center 6.

Southwest

Blackland Army Air Field (Waco) 19, Ward Island Marines (Corpus Christi) 6.
Lubbock Army Air Field 47, Fort Bliss All Stars 7.

Canadians Victors

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 11 (AP)—Carding a seven under par best-ball 64 over the Quilchena golf course, Freddy Wood and Stan Leonard, of Vancouver, Western Canada's leading pros, yesterday defeated Lieut. Bud Ward, U. S. amateur champion, and Neil Christian, Spokane pro, two up in an 18-hole exhibition.

Ward is now in the Army Air Force at San Francisco.

Roscommon Wins Title

DUBLIN, Ireland, Oct. 11 (AP)—Roscommon defeated Cavan, 7 to 2, yesterday in the All-Ireland football final. The two teams played to a 6-to-6 tie before 80,000 spectators two weeks ago and yesterday's game gave Roscommon the championship.

Yanks Expect Chandler To Finish World Series

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—If the New York Yankees don't wind up this World Series today and head for home tonight as bosses of the baseball business again, then the bell captain in the Chase Hotel is going to be a mighty disappointed young man.

For, when Marius Russo personally pummeled the Cardinals 2-1 yesterday in the fourth game of the 1943 set, the Yanks immediately told the bell captain there'd be an extra dime or two in it for him if he had their trunks down in the lobby and waiting when they return from the ball park today so they can make a quick getaway for an early train.

That's how sure they are school will be out in this fifth game of a series that already has exploded much of the myth of the sure-footed, sure-hitting, sure-spirited St. Louis not-so-swifties and has put in the books a new record players' pool of $488,005.74 for the boys to divide.

Chandler Ready

If that weren't enough to convince them, Manager Joe McCarthy announced there'd be no more kidding around about pitchers and that Spud Chandler, who won the opening game last Tuesday with a one-earned-run job and was only the hottest hurler in the American League this season, will be out there doing business at the same old stand at 1:30 p. m. (CWT) today.

Against him will be Mort Cooper, who hit a new high for himself last Wednesday when he whipped the American Leaguers in the second game after twice losing in the 1942 set, in which the Cards came home in front in five games.

But it wasn't only Marius Russo's pitching and hitting yesterday or the prospects of Chandler's sleight of hand today that had many of the 36,196 customers, who crammed Sportsman's Park for the fourth game, agreeing with the Yanks' idea that it won't be long now. It wasn't so much the way the Bombers operated as the way the Cards didn't.

The once rough-and-ready Redbirds looked and acted yesterday like a well-beaten ball club—a club that was whipped and knew it. They showed little of the old zing and zip that marked their '42 series show. In fact, they moved at times like some of the National League champs of a few years back who folded as soon as the Yanks hung their hats in a ball park.

Russo Day

However, yesterday was strictly Russo day around Sportsman's Park, and they won't be forgetting the forgotten man very soon in this neighborhood. A hero of the 1941 series with a fancy four-hitter against the Bums of Brooklyn, Russo had trouble with his arm in '42, won only four games, and when series time came round, he was less well known than the batboy. All through this season, until the final weeks, it was the same way. When the talk started on series pitchers, you mentioned Marius and some one wanted to know, "Russo? Who's he—some new guy from Peoria?"

Well, the folks have a formal introduction, with trimmings, now, because he cooked up a seven-hit batch of cauliflower for the Cards yesterday. And in his spare time, he put the hollandaise sauce on it by thumping out a pair of two-baggers. The second one of these, off Harry Brecheen who relieved starter Max Lanier and was charged with the loss, led to the winning run in the eighth inning, after two Yankee fumbles behind Russo allowed the Cards to tie it up in the seventh. Just for a laugh, it might be pointed out that Marius hit a tremendous .194 this season.

Yanks First

The Yanks scored first when Joe Gordon doubled and Bill Dickey singled in the fourth and the Cards tied it up, like a birthday present for the missus, in the seventh when errors by Frank Crosetti and Bill Johnson sandwiched Danny Litwhiler's two bagger.

But Crosetti more than made up for it in the eighth. With Stan Musial on first, he made a sizzling stop of Walker Cooper's grounder back of second. It went for a base hit, but the play allowed Musial to get only as far as second, instead of taking a ticket to third. If the ball had gone through, and Musial reached third, he would easily have scored the tying run on Whitey Kurowski's long fly to left which followed. This was the big break of the game, the play that kept this series in the same old tracks of at least one break a day.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Note to the boys in St. Louis: Hope you remembered to make your reservations to come home; that Series isn't going to last much longer. . . . Judging from the ripples on the air waves, St. Louis fans are a lot more enthusiastic about their home team than New Yorkers. They gave Johnny Lindell a real Brooklyn welcome his first time at bat, and there was no doubt that they meant "get a basket" when they started throwing things to celebrate Billy Johnson's fumble in the seventh. . . . Anyway, the Series record for crucial "breaks" remains intact. Yesterday's clincher was when Walker Cooper overslid second to wreck the Cards' eighth-inning threat, making it three out instead of three on base. And the Yanks might have had another run if Russo hadn't been caught off third in the third inning.

* * *

Things you don't hear at the ball game: At a tense moment in yesterday's game the roar of airplane motors could be heard on the broadcast, and Announcer Bob Elson remarked: "There's a plane coming over; nobody on, nobody out."

* * *

Chuck Dressen, the Dodgers coach, is reported to be considering a $10,000 offer to manage the Atlanta club. . . . Hub Nelson, the big Penn tackle who is getting gaudy notices from the experts, was all wrapped up and ready for delivery to the pro Giants when the Navy ordered him back to Quakertown. . . . Glen Oaks of Great Neck, N. Y., which topped all the golf clubs in Red Cross contributions last season with $1,442, is out in front again this year, having collected $3,263 from war benefit events.

* * *

Reese Hart, Raleigh (N. C.) Times: "Zeke Bonura has got the Arabs playing baseball in North Africa. We hasten to add that if the Arabs aren't any faster than Zeke when he was covering first base for the White Sox, they should take up checkers as an American pastime."

* * *

Charley Dykes, Jimmy's son, has been playing third base for the Navy Amphibious Training Base team at Ft. Pierce, Fla. . . . The Ft. Sheridan, Ill., post football team had to get along without regular quarterback Bill Andrews for three days recently but there was no complaint from Lieut. John Phipps, the coach. Bill got a pass to help relieve the labor shortage on his Michigan farm and spent his time cutting corn, picking spuds, and hauling wood . . . Cadet Fred Meyers, former Stanford and Philadelphia Eagles end, topped his battalion graduating from the Del Monte, Calif., Pre-Flight School recently with a composite grade of 3.61—as compared to the perfect 4.0.

* * *

Staff Sergeant Ray Keyes of Foster Field, Texas, an old Athletics' fan from Williamsport, Pa., sent a baseball autographed by Connie Mack and his hired hands to 13-year-old Mark Richards of Sherman Oaks, Calif. . . . A short time later Ray's young pal wrote: "My team was in the middle of the baseball championship of Van Nuys. We had lost two straight games. We tossed the autographed ball around to all the guys before the game and we won. So we did it before every other game and won the championship . . . Followers of seven other American League clubs probably will claim that shows the kinship between one bunch of sandlotters and another.

Maznicki, Steuber Lead Grid Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Frank Meznicki of the Iowa Seahawks, and Bob Steuber of De Pauw, are tied for first place in the race for leading scorer of the 1943 college football season. Each have 52 points.

Steve Van Buren, Louisiana State's 200-pound speeder, is third, a touchdown and a field goal behind with 43 points. Tony Butkovich of Purdue who was tied with Van Buren for second place a week ago, is fourth with 42.

The leading scorers, giving the number of games, touchdowns, extra points, field goals, and total points:

Midwestern Independents

Player	Team	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Frank Maznicki,	Iowa Seahawks	4	7	10	0	52
Bob Steuber,	De Pauw	2	8	4	0	52
Southeastern Conference						
Steve Van Buren,	Louisian State	3	6	7	0	43
Big Ten						
Tony Butkovich,	Purdue	4	7	0	0	42
East						
Howard Blose,	Cornell	4	6	0	0	36
Southwestern Conference						
Stanley Turner,	Texas Aggies	3	4	0	0	33
Big Six						
Bob Brumley,	Oklahoma	3	4	4	1	31
Pacific Coast Conference						
Jay Stoves,	Washington	2	4	4	0	28
Southern Conference						
Lloyd Blount,	Duke	4	4	0	0	28

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Real Home-Cooked Food
Pastry to Take Out
Accommodations for Parties
CLOSED ALL DA

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	225,970
1943 volume to date	231,218,751
1942 volume to date	83,191,596

Average Price of 60 Stocks (By the Associated Press)			
Saturday	49.9	Prev. day	49.7
Month ago	50.1	Year ago	40.0
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adv & Str 3g	† 10	49	49	49	
Air Reduction 1a	2	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	43	41½	41½	— ½
Allegh Ludl 5 .05g	12	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Allen Indust (3ke)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Allied Kid (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Allied Mills 1½g	25	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
Allied Strs .60	13	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	— 1/16
Allied St pf (5)	1	93	93	93	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	9	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Alpha P Corn 3½g	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	82	81½	82	+1½
Am Airlines 1½e	5	62½	62	62	—1
Am Bank N pf 3	†110	58¾	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch (1ke)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	1	37	37	37	
Am AgChem 1.20a	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Am Can (3)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	33⅞	32¾	33	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½g	7	66¾	66½	66¾	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	† 1	106¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅜
Am Distillerigs	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
Am FP 5⅔pf 2.85k	1	67	67	67	+1
Am FP 5⅞pf 3.32k	1	74	74	74	—1
Am-Haw 5S 21½g	2	32¾	31¾	31¾	—1¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ¼
Am Internat 3½g	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice	4	6⅜	6	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	23	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	3	74½	73¼	73¼	—1¼
Am M & Fdy .60g	2	12⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	† 10	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	23	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P & L 5$ pf	15	40½	40	40	— ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	10	38	37½	37½	— ½
Am Rad&StS .30g	23	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .60g	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½g	†170	65½	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating 1.20g	11	15¾	15	15⅜	— ⅞
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 50	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	16	39¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	† 60	154	153	154	—1
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	—1
Am Snuff pf (6)	† 2	161½	161½	161½	—2
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	15	15	15	
Am Stove (1.20)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	155⅞	155¼	155¼	— ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	58⅜	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	†150	146	145½	146	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	9	45	44⅝	44⅞	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118½	118½	118½	+1
Am Water Works	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Wool pf (6k)	2	69½	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Con1½g	14	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ¼
Anac W&C 3½g	†110	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Armour III	12	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour III pr pf	1	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
Armour III pf	† 10	80	80	80	—2¾
Assd Dry Gds 3½g	12	13¼	13	13	
Assd DG 1pf 6	† 50	93½	92½	92½	—1
Assd DG 2pf 7	† 10	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf5	† 10	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Atch T & SF (6)	10	59⅝	58¾	58¾	—1¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	7	29⅜	28½	28⅞	— ⅜
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ¼
Atl Refining (.55g)	9	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1g)	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	† 20	61	60¾	60¾	—1¼
Austin Nichols	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Aviation Cp (.10g)	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct ¾g	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	19	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Bank A pf6½ak	† 10	58	58	58	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	5	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¼k	† 60	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	2	26⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
Beat Co pf 4½	† 40	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Beech Aircraft (1e)	21	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	6	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Benef In L (.90g)	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	24	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Best Steel (41½g)	7	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	117⅛	117	117⅛	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .40g	6	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh 3½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Bond Stores 1.30g	4	31	30¼	31	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	15	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Brewing Corp (2g)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bridgeport Br 3½g	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
Bristol-Myers1.40g	1	43½	43½	43½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Brown Shoe (2)	2	40¼	40	40	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	15	6	6	6	
Budd Mfg $5pf	† 80	49½	48	49½	+1¼
Budd Wheel (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bulova Watch (2)	2	32½	32	32½	+1
Burlington Mills 1.90g	1	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Burr Aud Mach .60	7	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Bush TBpf 2¾ak	† 40	42½	41	41¾	+ ¼
Butler Bros .45g	3	9¼	9	9	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1.4e	3	31¾	31¼	31¼	
Byers (AM) Co	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Byron Jackson ¾g	13	19⅞	19½	19½	—1⅛

C

Callahan Zinc Lead	11	1⅜	1	1	
Calumet Hec .65g	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾g	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Can Dry G Ale .60	5	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜
Can Sou Ry 3	†100	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	39	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44	44	44	— ¾
Caro C & O (5)	† 30	95	95	95	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	46½	45¾	94⅜	— ¾
Celanese Corp1½g	3	34½	34⅛	46½	+1
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 10	106	106	106	+1½
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 70	116¼	116¼	116¼	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 50	121⅞	121¾	121¾	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (2)	2	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1	† 80	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	1	1	1	
Cent Foundry .10g	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent RR NJ	4	11	10⅞	11	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†420	67¾	66¾	67	—1½
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	107½	107½	107½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	24	47⅜	47⅜	47½	— ⅛
Chi & E III	6	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	6	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½ak	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Childs Co	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Chrysler Corp 2½g	28	78¾	78	78¼	— ⅞
City Ice & F 1.20	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cityl&F pf 6½	† 20	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
City Invest	†130	48	47	47¼	— ¼
City Stores	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Clark Eq 2½g	4	33½	33	33	—1
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	10	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	8	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Col & South	†470	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
Col & Sou 1pf	†500	16⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅞
Col B'cast A .90g	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Col B'cast B .90g	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	66	4½	4¼	4¾	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	— ½
Colum Pict (1½g)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf2½k	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
Comi Credit (3)	9	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	6	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	10	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Com with & South	46	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	20	69½	69	69	— ¼
Com'with Ed 1.40	9	26¼	25⅞	26	— ¼

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	22	22	22	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	20½	20½	20½	
Cons Copper .10g	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	53	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	4	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	3	22	22	22	
Container Cp 1½g	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½pg	5	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can (1¼g)	9	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Diamond .45g	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cont Diamond 2	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	10	32⅞	31⅞	32	— ½
Cont Steel (3½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
Copperweld St .80	6	11¼	11	11	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 30	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+ 1/16
Corn Prod (2.60)	9	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ 1/16
Corn Prod pf 7	† 50	181½	181	181½	+1½
Cornell Dub El ¾g	2	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	6	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†280	106	105½	105½	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	4	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 1½g	4	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	†220	97½	97½	97½	
Crucible Sti (2e)	6	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75	75	75	
Cuba RR pf	† 80	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	17	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Curtis Publishing	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Curtis Pub pf	† 30	92	92	92	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1¼g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	

D

Davison Chem (1g)	16	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	4	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	26	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	8	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	4	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 40	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	4	33	33	33	+ ½
Diam T Motor ¾g	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Dohrler Die C 1½g	5	29	27¾	28	—1¼
DomeMines h1.60	3	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	3	61½	60¾	61½	+1⅜
Dunhill Int	5	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	4	146	145¼	146	

E

Eastern Air L	4	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	159½	159½	159½	—1½
East Kodak pf 6	† 10	177½	177½	177½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	645	39¾	39½	39½	— ¾
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	4	36⅜	36¼	36½	
Elec Boat (3½g)	27	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	76	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5	† 10	112	112	112	+1
Eng Pub Service	33	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 30	89¼	88¾	88¾	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	† 40	93	92	93	+1
Erie RR ct 1½g	37	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Evans Products	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Fed&Traction 1g	4	5	15	15	— ⅛
Fed M&Smelt 3g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼k	† 10	97	97	97	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	5	48⅜	48	48	— ⅛
Firestone T&R 1½	6	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	3	107⅞	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Flintkote .65g	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½a	†100	108	108	108	+ ½
Florence Stov 1½g	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	† 20	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 2½	† 20	20	20	20	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	31¾	31	31	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	†100	108½	108½	108½	

G

Gamewell Co1½pf	10	25	25	25	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gen Baking .60	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gen Cb pf 5¾ak	† 20	86¼	86	86	
Gen Elgar (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)	29	37	36⅞	36¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	6	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	23	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	20	110¾	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1½g	52	51⅝	50¾	50¾	— ⅞
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	129½	129¼	129¼	— ¼
Gen Out Advert	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Gen Prec Eq 3½g	12	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30g	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6	† 10	110½	110½	110½	+3⅜
Gen Ry Signal ¾g	2	20	19½	20	+ ½
Gen Real&Util pf	1	47	47	47	
Gen Refract .90g	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Gen Tel C pf 6k	† 4	80¾	80	80	—1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub 1.20g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gillette Saf R ¼g	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	3	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.90g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (1.20)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Gold&Stock 6	† 60	84½	83½	84½	+1½
Goodrich (BF) 1g	16	40⅞	40⅜	40¼	— ½
Goodyear Tire1¾g	13	37½	37	37	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (1ke)	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Granby Con .60	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	6	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	21	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	
Green (H L) (2a)	3	47	47	47	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Guantan Sugar	4	4¼	4	4	
Guantan Suy pf 4	1	136⅓	136⅓	136⅓	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
GulfMo&O pf2½g	2	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (1)	10	47⅜	47¼	47¼	— ⅜

H

Hamil Wat pf 6	† 30	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Hanna 55 pf (5)	† 10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—1⅛
Harb-Walker ¾ag	4	15½	15½	15½	
Hat Corp pf 6½	† 20	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2¾
Hayes Indust .15g	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	18	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†100	102½	100½	102½	+2
Helme (GW) 4½g	1	65½	65½	65½	—1
Helme pf (7)	† 10	167	167	167	
Hercules Motors 1	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½g	1	79½	79½	79½	— ¼
Hollander&Son 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Homestake Mining	4	39½	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
Houd-Hersey B 3½g	22	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Household pf 5	† 110	110¼	110	110¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	7	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	9	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Hupp Motor	7	1½	1½	1½	

I

Illinois Central	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	† 20	45	45	45	
Ill Central pf	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Indpls P&L 1.20	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	2	37⅝	37	37	—1⅛
Inger-Rand 4½g	3	92¼	91¼	91¼	— ¾
Inland Steel 3g	3	71	70½	71	+1
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
Interlake Iron ½e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Int Harvester (2)	4	67⅞	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	† 50	173	173	173	
Int Mine&Ch 1½g	8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	21	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Int Paper	45	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	6	66¼	66	66	— ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	2	9¼	9	9	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Shoe 1.80)	2	35½	35½	35½	
Int Tel & Tel	65	13¾	13	13¼	— ⅜
Interst Dept S 1	7	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
Island C Coal 1½g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Intertype Corp ½g	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛

J

Johns Man 1½g	2	88¼	88	88¼	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl 2	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	68¼	68⅛	68¼	+ ⅛

K

Kalam St&F (.60)	3	18¼	18	18	—1
Kan City

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Index Found Accurate But Of Limited Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal "cost-of-living index," only recently purged of references to such items as button shoes and muslin underwear, is regarded by a special committee of experts as essentially accurate but of limited usefulness.

Diagnosing the monly publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, the committee declared in a report made public by the Labor Department that the phrase "cost of living" is "ambiguous" if it is used in adjusting wages and salaries.

"The value of the index for certain uses is greatly enhanced if it is used as one among several measures rather than alone," added the committee. "For some problems it should be used as a first approximation to the truth, to be corrected by knowledge of the particular situation."

Appointed by A. S. A.

The group was appointed by the American Statistical Association at the request of Labor Secretary Frances Perkins to investigate complaints that the 40-year-old index, one of the nation's "important statistical tools," has lost much of its value as a guide in wage adjustments and other inflation controls because of wartime economic strains and distortions. Its accuracy also had been questioned.

The committee, headed by Prof. Frederick C. Mills of Columbia University, found the index to be a "trustworthy measure" of changes in retail prices for goods and services paid by families of moderate income in large cities, and that much of the doubt thrown around it had arisen from attempts to "use it uncritically for purposes to which it is not adapted.

"The general index is a national average and relates to large cities only," the report emphasized. "There is considerable variation in the level of living costs in different parts of the country and in the degree of change in living costs in different regions. There are industrial variations in living costs.

For General Policies

The committe found that the index is adequate for determining general wage policies for the nation, but if wages and salaries "in particular regions, in particular industries and at particular income levels are to be adjusted to living cost changes affecting them specificially, indexes of living costs adapted to special circumstances will be required."

Similarly, in controlling retail prices, the group said if the index were supplemented by regional measures and by more detailed index numbers for commodity groups, its value would be greatly increased.

The committee recommended separate indexes for different regions, communities of different size, and certain specialized industrial areas. A new index covering "rural nonfarm" families also was suggested.

Members of the committee included Dr. E. Wight Bakke, Yale University; Dr. Reavis Cox, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Margaret Reid, Iowa State College; Dr. Theodore W. Schultz, University of Chicago, and Dr. Samuel Stratton, president of Middlebury College.

Publicity Manager

Alfred M. Street

Appointed publicity manager of Jenkins Bros., manufacturers of valves. Mr. Street has been associated with the company for the last 12 years.

Anti-Trust Laws Application to Fire Insurance Held Dire

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11 (AP)—John M. Thomas, National Board of Fire Underwriters president, said today that the fire insurance business faces demoralization, if state regulation of the business is nullified by application of federal anti-trust laws.

In a speech prepared for the 48th annual meeting of the National Association of Insurance Agents, he declared:

"For over 75 years the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that insurance may be regulated by the states. For over 90 years insurance has been regulated by the states, each state acting in its own way to meet local conditions. . . .

"State regulation has been accepted by the courts, all branches of the insurance business and the public as the proper and most effective way of protecting policyholders and the public interest in insurance.

". . . Utter chaos will result if the federal anti-trust laws are now held to apply to fire insurance."

He reviewed the fire insurance antitrust litigation which, he said, began last year when an indictment of some 198 companies and 27 individuals was secured in the district court at Atlanta, Ga.

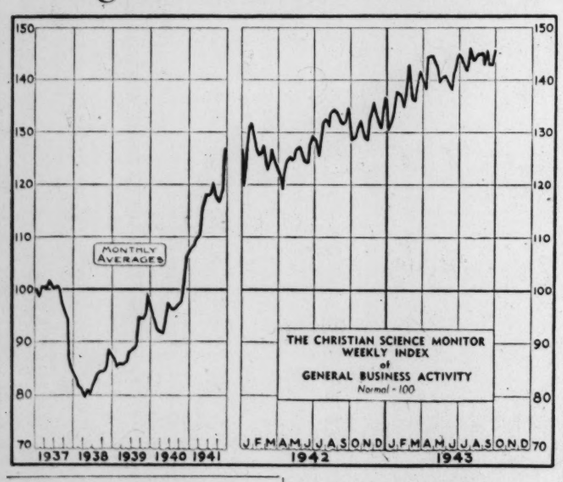
"In August, 1943," he asserted, "the district court at Atlanta held that the federal antitrust laws did not apply to insurance, and dismissed the indictment. The federal antitrust division has appealed to the United States Supreme Court."

Mr. Thomas added: "If the business complied with federal antitrust laws, it could not comply with the state laws. If the business complied with the state laws, it would violate federal laws.

"No fire insurance company or fire insurance agent would know what to do and the public would be the sufferers from the resulting confusion.

"There is a clear threat in this situation to the rights of the states, to the will of Congress and to the orderly conduct of the insurance business."

Monitor Index Continues Irregular Sidewise Movement



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor's index of general business activity during the week ended Oct. 2 continued the irregular sidewise trend of recent weeks. At 145.9 (prel.) the index compares with 143.0 for the week ended Sept. 25, and 131.6 for the week ended Oct. 3, last year.

There was diversification in the movement of the three components. Miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced directly in line with seasonal expectations, leaving the adjusted figure at the same level with the previous week.

Bank debits outside New York City bounded forward from an intramonthly decline, more than offsetting a contraseasonal dip in the production of electric power for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 2 1943	Sept. 25 1943	Oct. 3 1942
Combined index	145.9	143.0	131.6
Bk debits outside NYC	185.0	175.7	149.5
Elec Power production	132.9	133.6	118.9
Misc carloadings	119.7	119.7	126.4

*Preliminary.

Living Costs Reported Higher for September

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said that living costs of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers turned upward in September after declining in July and August.

The board's cost of living index rose 0.3 per cent from August to September, with all items except housing, fuel and light participating in the increase.

Financial Markets Closed October 12

By the Associated Press

New York

Financial and commodity markets throughout the United States will be closed Tuesday, Oct. 12, in observance of Columbus Day. Various livestock reports will be issued as usual by the W. F. A.

Canadian Grain and Securities Exchanges will operate as usual and the London stock market will be open.

Sloan Urges Realism In Postwar Plans

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—Jobs, permanent peace and "two-way" international economic relations were cited today by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors, as postwar "musts" that can be attained if industry prepares realistically now to meet its responsibilities with the return of peace.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Economic Club of Detroit Mr. Sloan asserted that "in the general discussion now taking place about what is to happen after the war there is far too much Utopia—too little realism."

He referred to what he described as two approaches to postwar problems—"stratosphere planning which attacks the problem from the top and is the planning of the spenders, and sea level planning which attacks it from the bottom and is the realistic approach." He described the sea level planning as "the planning of the producers." Its foundation, he said, "is the great force of individual initiative—the keystone of our system of free enterprise."

Repetition of Pattern

Noting that a period of great business activity has followed all great conflicts, Mr. Sloan said:

"All the circumstances point to a repetition of this pattern at the end of the present conflict, but on a greatly intensified scale. Assuming the war continues until the end of 1944, it is estimated that wartime savings of individuals will be about $100,000,000,000. A considerable part of this will be in liquid assets.

"Consumer indebtedness will have been largely liquidated so that the reservoir of installment purchasing power will be refilled. Similar accumulations by business and industrial corporations are estimated to add $30,000,000,000 more. Superimposed upon all this there will be in all likelihood a foreign demand resulting from the same fundamental cause—shortages—plus destruction resulting from the war, the amount of effective demand being limited however by the nature of the economic settlements of the war and the ability of other nations to buy, or our willingness to give."

The real problem of the period of shortages, Mr. Sloan went on, "will be to control the inflationary influences of an abnormal reservoir of purchasing power in the face of what will be at first extreme shortages of consumer goods."

Identify Policies

Discussing what might be done to minimize the effect on employment of the transition from war to peace production and the later transition from the period of shortages to the long-range problems of the years ahead, Mr. Sloan said:

"Undoubtedly the most dramatic attack on both these problems would be a governmental pronouncement of the nation's firm belief in competitive enterprise and the profit motive as the keystone of the national economic policy, in such form as would carry conviction and hence serve to rebuild a foundation of confidence in the future of business. That may not be practicable. But what we can do and what should be done to this end is to identify and adopt such policies as demonstrate our convictions in practical terms.

"The Government has an investment of more than $15,000,000,000 in wartime industrial plants and equipment. What could be more helpful than a declaration of policy that, aside from such plants as might be needed as a standby for the future, the balance would be made available to private enterprise? And what could be more constructive than to establish the essential procedure outlining how that is to be done? Industry could then, where possible, integrate such plants into its postwar planning, thus placing them in productive use in the shortest space of time and expanding the number of job opportunities."

Declaring that "taxes are collected on the earnings of corporations and again on the stockholders as individuals," Mr. Sloan said:

"The profits of business corporations should be taxed but once."

Would Cut Taxes

He said taxes on business and on individual income should be sharply reduced and those on capital gains "should be reduced, preferably eliminated."

Mr. Sloan said "the existing national policy regarding the relationship of labor and business is manifestly unfair. Both sides should be treated as equals in relation to their responsibilities and privileges."

"Every right thinking business man," he added, "should support the principle of collective bargaining. But recognizing the great gains in privileges labor is now enjoying, there must come a corresponding degree of responsibility for its acts. No man should be required by law or as a matter of national policy to pay for the privilege of having a job.

"A most, serious cloud in the potential accomplishments of the immediate postwar period is the relationship of labor and management."

Mr. Sloan asserted that the postwar objective of expanding job opportunities requires the cooperation of government and labor as well as of management.

Continental Motors Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Motors Corp. announced net income in the nine months ended July 31 was $4,375,627, equal to $1.46 a share on the capital stock. The company gave no comparison with a year ago.

Many Benefits to Postwar Plans Seen in Incentive Tax

(Third and last of three articles on the "incentive tax" idea now being tossed around in tax circles in Washington)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the shift of federal taxes from current income of $150,000,000,000 to current spending of $90,000,000,000 would, after exemptions, mean either a doubling of the rates or a halving of the income, it would probably greatly ease the Treasury's borrowing problems. For the tax on spendings combined with tax on uninvested money would probably cause a rush for government bonds which would lower the Treasury's interest cost, perhaps to nil or even to a direct gain.

However, equally spectacular are the alleged benefits of the incentive tax plan for the postwar era.

The problem of postwar employment grows hot, and it is little further advanced than it was in the days of the TNEC hearings, when solemn economists pointed out that no matter how much the government "primed the pump" with deficit spending, money owners seemed to develop the discouraging habit of holding their money idle, thus slowing the velocity of bank deposit turnover, holding down the rate of private profit-seeking investment, and so forcing the government into still further leaf-raking outlays to give the property-less voter a job.

The second prong of the "incentive tax" plan, sticking like a spur inexorably into the holder of idle bank balances to force him to pass these balances on, pay them out, invest them or do something with them, would largely meet this problem, even though at the cost of destroying the "storage value" of money.

Once the government ceased to be the principal borrower of funds, money owners would have to look to private borrowers or invest the money themselves—and this goes for corporate as well as private funds otherwise idle. The idle-balance tax would give punch to the "seed-corn" arguments now stressed by the right wing protagonists of private industry's role in the postwar world. The incentive tax mandate, that motionless money must move or melt, would provide an unprecedented source of funds for private job-making ventures.

The tax would be, in principle, like the undivided profits tax of 1936. But it would have this difference, for corporations. The old undivided profits tax penalized those corporations which, being in prince-or-pauper business-cycle industries like steel-making, machine-tool manufacture, or the making of railroad equipment, had to keep large reserves against large and long depression losses. For them, however, the idle-balance tax would hold out the hope that the business cycle itself might be modified, minimized, or mitigated, since everybody else as well as themselves, including their customers, would be penalized for holding balances idle. The fault of the undivided profits tax lay not in its penalty on corporate reserves, but on its singling out of such reserves alone as the idle balances to be punished. The current "incentive tax" plan would cure this fault, by applying to all cash balances, corporate or private, industrial or personal.

Possibly it would have the further advantage of encouraging equity risk-taking as opposed to debt-financing. As proposed, it would exempt from either spendings tax or idle-balance tax all such things as "expenditures for the original issues of stocks, bonds (including government), mortgages, the payment of taxes, dividends, debts, insurance premiums or benefits, for charity or for the public welfare, for employment, or for the purchase of any goods moving directly to consumption or any other payments on a direct course to provide employment."

As pointed out in the first article of this series, the general effect of this kind of tax set-up is somewhat similar to that of the Henry George single tax idea. The George tax, falling on land but not improvements, was argued as a relief for enterprise and a burden on withholding. So is the incentive tax plan. It would fall on idle funds, not active ones. It would correspondingly take the burden off active enterprise.

Administrative problems might be complicated. There might arise a problem of money drawn out of banks to avoid tax—though the lower the balance, the higher (other things being equal) would be the tax, and most cash income is now reported to the Treasury anyway since the withholding tax went into effect. Money drawn out of balances might be charged as spending and money paid in as income for spendings calculation. The mechanics of the matter deserve serious investigation by the joint congressional committee on internal revenue, by Ways and Means, by Senate Finance, by the Treasury's tax research department, by Brookings, or by some other other reputable tax research body.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market didn't do so well last week. It broke down through the lower line of the past two months' advance, and wiped out a month's gains in a week. The action was particularly unpleasant for the bulls, because the recovery in September failed to reach the July highs, and the recovery in October failed to reach the September highs, so that the charts make an unpleasantly descending top line of receding peaks, like the foothills on the way down over the mountain.

The decline last week included practically all groups, but it had one slight and novel character. It was the "peace" stocks that were the softest. This is a bit of something new for this wartime market. For many months it has been the "war" stocks which have slumped and the "postwar stocks" which have led the rises and resisted the down trends.

Explanations for the decline were too numerous to be impressive. Chief, of course, was the Treasury's tax proposal to raise the surtax on corporations from 16 to 26 per cent, which would mean raising the present "normal-and-surtax" from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. This would, in fact, be somewhat harder by and large on the "peace" stocks than on the "war" stocks. It would in other words hit those companies which have had comparatively small excess profits or war profits.

Among these of course are the companies with large exempt base for excess profits calculation, like the rails and utilities, due to invested capital, or the foods, chains, mail orders, and others with good and comparatively steady peacetime earnings. These are the companies which have been only slightly affected by the excess profits taxes but heavily affected by the increase in the normal tax since the defense program started, from the then-time 18 per cent to the present 40 per cent (normal-and-surtax).

The utilities last year got out from under some of the burden of this by getting an allowance for preferred dividends, but it is not so sure that they can get out from under this time as easily. Left-wing publications are beginning to hammer at the earnings and cash accumulations (without much distinguishing between the two) of the operating power companies.

On the other hand the "war babies" like the aircraft manufacturers would be very little affected by the proposal. Their "normal" earnings subject to "normal" tax and surtax are scanty indeed compared to their war-time earnings subject to excess profits tax.

The course of the war was also given as another explanation—the possibility that it may not end as soon as it seemed recently; that in Europe it may not "end" at all but merely "subside"; and that the outcome in Europe at least will be vastly different from anything now contemplated by American observers. An article in the current Mercury by David Dallin outlines starkly the Russian wishes which will have to be taken into account at the coming three-power conference; a recent piece by Dorothy Thompson in the same magazine outlined the problem of whether Germany will go revolutionary or law-and-order; and a piece in Harpers' some months ago by Peter Drucker drew a rather dire prediction of the collapse of middle-class and Victorian society in western Europe and of the existing land system in the Slavic parts.

Herein in fact may possibly lie a reason for the market's weakness. The stock market habitually shows a surprising proneness toward the "upside" whenever the politico-economic outlook is clear and visibility is good, but a correspondingly surprising proneness for the "downside" when the ceiling of the political and economic future is low. It tends, in other words, to go up if the outlook for the next year or two is fairly clear, but to go down if the question marks are too numerous.

Now in fact, the outlook is clear for some time ahead so far as military achievement for the United Nations is concerned; but the political consequences of the prospective victories are highly uncertain—as is, in fact, the political outlook in the United States, since there is a faint chance of the United States' having a different President in a little over a year and a strong chance of its having an even more conservative Congress.

In other words, if it were certain that Europe would go Communist or the United States go democratic again in 1944, the market might go up just as surely as if the certainty ran the other way; but since there is no certainty (such a theory might run) there can be no bull market.

Success of the Third War Loan means that the future Fourth War Loan will definitely not come this year and may not come until April, 1944. The drive raised $18,000,000,000 against a goal of $15,000,000,000, thanks rather to institutional than to personal bond buying. Nobody in Washington has broken down and admitted that "the little fellow" didn't pull his quotaed weight in the drive, but the signs seem to say so.

The Treasury, however, continues to stand for the little fellow in its latest tax program. Mr. Morgenthau, faithful public servant of the New Deal, presented a tax program which spoke against inflation but would not work against it, since it would have hit the saving classes harder than the spending ones.

H. F.

U. S. Investors Stake Big In Foreign Lands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Treasury, surveying international financing for economic warfare and other related purposes, has released sample figures indicating that American individuals—excluding corporate investors—have a stake in foreign lands that might exceed the $11,000,000,000 total of foreign holdings here.

American corporate interests, not officially reported but estimated from $2,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 and even more, would boost the proportionate American foreign stake even higher.

The current investment census is intended not only for economic warfare use but to provide information for American delegates to the ultimate peace conference, as well as to protect the interests of American nationals.

Reporting on a preliminary study of a small segment of returns from its continuing census, the department said a tabulation of 40,000 individual reports placed the value of their foreign investments at over $1,153,000,000—more than a fifth of it in enemy or enemy-occupied countries.

Estimates on the total number of individual investors range up to 500,000. Thus if the remaining reports to be filed and tabulated follow a similar pattern the aggregate will approach, if not exceed, the value of foreign-owned assets in this country—both individual and corporate.

One official said the other major warring powers long have had similar information but that his is the first attempt by the United States to obtain specific facts and figures on our "terrific" overseas stake.

The census returns thus far tabulated show investments in more than 100 countries. The bulk is in bonds issued in foreign countries but payable in dollars.

The Treasury said that of tabulated holdings in Axis and Axis-occupied countries $101,429,048 is in Germany, $14,134,853 in Italy, $9,159,901 in Japan, $24,757,405 in France, $13,971,958 in Norway, $11,722,255 in Greece and $21,285,420 in the Philippines.

The census, scheduled to end November 1, is a complement to one conducted earlier to determine foreign investments in this country. Roughly half of the $11,000,000,000 total shown by that survey is believed to represent holdings by nationals of enemy or enemy-occupied countries. Those assets have been seized or frozen.

No. American Rayon Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Rayon Corp. reported for 12 weeks ended Sept. 11 net profit of $384,587, equal to 71 cents a share on the combined "A" and "B" common stocks. This compared with revised net of $410,881, or 76 cents a combined share in the like period of last year.

Promoted

Paul W. Kesten

Elected executive vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Kesten has been with the system since 1930, more recently as vice-president and general manager.

Girdler Urges More Liberal Law For Aircraft Reserves

NEW YORK (AP)—The aviation industry could meet present pay rolls only for about two weeks "if war contracts were cancelled tomorrow," Tom M. Girdler said in urging legislation allowing greater reserves for postwar conversion.

Mr. Girdler, board chairman of the Republic Steel Corp. and Vultee Aircraft, said in a Blue Network broadcast that Vultee had a reserve for "less than two weeks" and the industry average was "nearly the same."

He said the industry's "net earnings were very small, as they should be" in war time, and that only through liberalization of existing laws would it be able adequately "to create postwar jobs."

Mr. Girdler said the industry did not want or need to be subsidized in the conversion period to guarantee providing employment. "If natural business enterprise is not stifled by the Government," he said, the public will provide adequate capital by investment.

He said advances that cannot be revealed today, plus known developments and the nation's enthusiasm for aviation, indicate it "will continue to be one of the great industries after the war." Currently, he said, 40,000 tons of air express is hauled nightly.

As an example of the nation's war production he said that during the 45-minute broadcast seven new military planes would be built and completely equipped and an eighth nearly completed.

Grocers Say America Must Pay as It Eats

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The National Association of Retail Grocers, expressing opposition to government subsidies, contended yesterday "America must pay as it eats, instead of leaving today's grocery bills for tomorrow's citizens to pay."

Mrs. R. M. Kiefer, secretary-manager, presented the association's stand in telegrams to the chairmen of the House and Senate committees on banking and currency.

America's food industry, including farmers, processors and retailers, is unalterably opposed to plans for billion dollar government subsidy of food production," she said. "Subsidy means only tremendous extension of government control, pyramiding administration costs and an insupportable tax burden not only for men now fighting abroad but for generations of the future.

"We believe that a few cents more added to the prices of today's food will not only mean increased production but will be the least costly way to the taxpayers of solving the chaotic food situation. We believe that subsidies will ultimately mean curtailed production of food and credit inflation.

"To increase production and stop inflation we suggest first, establishment of basic prices at processor levels in such relationship as will encourage production and distribution; second, setting maximum ceilings at levels which will allow efficient distributors to remain in business; third, simplification of price control and of rationing to cover essential foods only; fourth, declaration of essentiality for the food industry; fifth, simplification of regulations and orders so that compliance is possible for everyone."

Mrs. Kiefer contended the proposed program would curb inflation, increase production and "eliminate black markets and other evils existing under the present programs and the proposed subsidy plan."

Lend-Lease Purchasing Of Pork Drops Sharply

CHICAGO (AP)—A precipitous decline of lend-lease buying of pork was shown in a release by the War Food Administration of the latest figures on purchases by the Food Distribution Administration.

The peak month of lend-lease purchasing in July, but buying by the government agency fell off more than half during the month of August. The decline continued and during the first 18 days of September the figures showed a drop to about 1/5 of the total for the year's high month.

There were 49,659,000 pounds of fresh and frozen pork bought in July, 1943, in August 21,461,000 pounds, and from Sept. 1 to 18, 9,710,000 pounds.

Coming
in the
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *October 16, 1943*

PLANNING FOR POSTWAR JOBS
By Roscoe Drummond

This planning is not for "the other fellow," says Mr. Drummond. We can't "let George do it." Already 489 American communities are co-operating with the United States Department of Commerce—the country is telling Washington what should be done.

PRISONERS OF WAR ON THE KANSAS PRAIRIES
By Jessie Ash Arndt

These Nazis saw service in Poland, Russia, Italy, Africa—now they're interned two hours' ride from the home town of General Eisenhower.

A FREEZING OUTFIT IN EVERY HOME?
By Katherine Ames Taylor

"Complete with freezing unit" will be the accepted way of advertising the modern apartment after the war.

CHUNGKING DISCARDS THE PAST
By Randall Gould

"Never give up" is still found to be the adamant morale of free China as this Monitor correspondent records his fourth visit to her inland capital.

HATS WITH A LILT
By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Yes, they're lively with buoyant song. They possess rhythmical swing and cadence. A double fall spread of interest to milady.

JUNIOR MUSEUMS—BY DEMAND
By Katherine M. Gault

Like Topsy—it just grew, this idea of Junior Museums, since the Brooklyn Children's Museum, first in this country, was founded in 1899.

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Envoy Forecasts Closer Ties Of U.S-U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP) — W. Averell Harriman forecast closer United States collaboration with Soviet Russia today as he prepared to leave here for Moscow as the new American Ambassador and as a delegate to the forthcoming tripartite conferences.

"As the forces in the East and West approach closer to Germany, the time will arrive for even closer military collaboration between our countries," he said.

"I have the greatest admiration for Russia's military skill and genius for organization."

At a press conference at the United States Embassy, where he has worked for the last two years as head of lend-lease operations in this country, Mr. Harriman said he was approaching his new post "with great enthusiasm."

He said he would be intimately concerned with the problem of supplying Russia's war needs, and added that the volume of supplies to Russia was increasing monthly.

Mr. Harriman's post as Lend-Lease Director here will be taken by Mr. Philip Reed, former Deputy Administrator, who was chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company prior to his arrival here a year ago.

Mr. Harriman turned aside all questions pertaining to the tripartite conferences.

Nelson's Tour

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP)—Escorted by Russian officials, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, spent his first morning in Moscow viewing an exhibition of captured German armament today.

Mr. Nelson planned an early visit to Soviet factories at the invitation of Russian authorities.

The Soviet press published prominently the announcement of Mr. Nelson's arrival yesterday and his reception at the airport by Maj. Gen. I. F. Semichastnoff, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Trade, and other officials of the Foreign Trade Commissariat.

Cash Farm Income

The cash farm income from major products last year was more than $16,176,830,000.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN NEEDHAM—7-room insulated house, oil heat; large yard; $7900. Call owner, Needham 1888.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILES & SON
A REALTOR — INSURANCE SPECIALIZING
689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Mass. KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GENTLEMAN will share his beautiful Riverside apartment with bachelor or couple. Call Barclay 7-1516 (N. Y. C.).

WANTED UNFURNISHED

BALTIMORE, Md.—To rent, six or eight room house, northern section, early occupancy. Call Bert Freeman, Chesapeake 6275.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI 37, Fla.—Modernly furnished rooms; twin beds; adjoining bath; near bus; quiet neighborhood. J. L. Hughes, 31 N. E. 46th St.

PAYING GUESTS

GOOD HOME offered elderly person in private suburban home. 224-20 Davenport Ave., Queens Village, L. I. Phone Hollis 5-1013.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

Have you two or three days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Buffalo, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for a person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Buffalo, and preferably a resident of Buffalo.

Write Box N-43, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Would You Like to Work for The Christian Science Monitor?

Have you one or two days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Staten Island, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church on Staten Island, New York, and preferably a resident of Staten Island.

Write J-39, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK
Also PORTER
Pleasant surroundings, light work and good hours. Permanent. Call after 10 A. M.
THE GRAMOPHONE SHOP
18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITER mechanic (adding machine exp. pref.); write giving exp. and refs.; excellent opportunity and working conditions—right party; country territory. Box C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FULL or part time lady, preferably Christian Scientist, companion housekeeper for elderly lady in Parkchester, N. Y. C. Please state qualifications and salary expected. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY in very nice inn for gracious woman, capable of doing waitress work—housework. Write MRS. COSMAN, Bee & Thistle Inn, Old Lyme, Conn.

WOMAN for assistant to dessert cook, 5 days weekly; experience unnecessary, knowledge of home cooking essential. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

WOMEN for part-time work in Midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only; 3 days weekly. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man, executive, managerial, personnel, sales, seeks change; splendid record; age 42, child; classification 2A-H; free to go anywhere; references. Box M-18, S. 2000, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

RESIDENT manager of club desires connection with reliable hotel as manager or assistant; experienced. Box C-1, 2616 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
Thoroughly experienced in wholesale paper business including coarse, fines, twines and specialties. From this foundation have for several years specialized in systems, records and methods development. Experienced loose-leaf, visible, tabulating and posting machine operations. Experienced inventory, production control, personnel records; briefly, all phases of records accounting procedure. Have wide friendship among stationery and office equipment firms over virtually entire country, especially East, South, Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas. Am fully qualified to establish and develop agency distribution of products of real merit which when intelligently presented and installed will result in material savings of man-hours and contribute to the war effort. For past three years headquarters Washington, D. C. Will consider agency sales agreement or permanent connection where remuneration will be commensurate with real ability to produce results. Changing present connection for personal reasons. Will go anywhere for personal interview and discussion of mutual interests. Box 44, 1013 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, accurate, conscientious; $35 week to start; prefer position in New York offering future. Write Box F-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Kindergarten college student, studying N. Y., will assist in home with children. Call Passaic 4-7973, evenings.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

TRUCKS WANTED
Tractors, trailers, any size; also contractors' equipment; highest possible price. W. C. McCarthy, 241 Mystic Ave., Medford, Mass. Mys. 7346.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 120 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-4660.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY, AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES.
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

MILLINERY

SADIE JACKSON PRESTON, Millinery and Greeting Cards. Order your Christmas Cards now. 5 Irving St., West Somerville, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALDWIN grand, cost $1450, 9 years old, mahogany case. Call MR. HAFFERMEHL, Big. 1501 (Newton, Mass.) for information.

PIANO TUNING

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES — Forming now. 10 classes $6; also private. MME. RIVIERE, KEN. 4082 eves., Boston.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

EDWARD F. GRUVER CO.
BOOKBINDERS and PAPER RULERS
Finest equipped Bindery in Washington for Library Editions, Blank Books, Loose Leaf Pamphlets, Gold Stamping, Map Mounting, Albums and Plastic Binding. Complete stock of Calf, Kid, Morocco, Snake, Levants, Suede, Alligator and especially fine leathers for de luxe binding by hand.
1211 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. National 0113

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS
Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 9010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Executive 4878 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ANTOINE
can solve your hair problem.
Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 up
open evenings
ANTOINE RIVATE BEAUTY SALON
1426 G STREET, N. W. ME 9768

Maine

AUBURN

Gifts for Servicemen

ANDERSON & BRIGGS
Cor. Court and Main Streets
Auburn, Me.

PRESCOTT'S SERVICE STATION
Court and Main Sts. GULF Phone 3520
"The Station with a Little More and a Little Better Service"

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

LEWISTON

We are doing our Best to Keep up with the times. Let us
Supply your needs of Fuel Oil
FRED C. McKENNEY, INC.
College and Sabattus Street Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

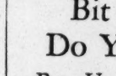
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You've Done Your Bit — Now Do Your Best!
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Buy regularly from your store, bank or post office.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

SPODE CHINA
The fine English dinnerware.
We display patterns from open stock.
We have an interesting book on Spode
Ask for Free Copy
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Please Her With a Carter Diamond!



Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, (Continued)

BROWN & BATCHELDER
is Concord's Best Bet for Fine Christmas Selections

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

WARREN STREET MARKET
Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit
and
Home Cooked Food
19 WARREN STREET

Warm, Wool-Filled
BED PUFFS
Cozily warm, highly decorative, grand for a lovely gift!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

Complete Line of
Gifts for Service Men
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

FRIED CLAMS A SPECIALTY
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

Fall Shoes Now Ready in Smart Designs
Walk-Over for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Building

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
MONARCH PRODUCTS
BIRDS EYE
We Deliver
THE PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We are now ready in
OCTOBER
to give you a marvelous choice of better things at rock-bottom low ceiling prices that you find at
LEAVITT'S

Gelinas PHONE 6300
Buy War Bonds
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

You Still Need Flowers
We still can deliver them to you.
Call 309
FLORALIA FLORIST
29 Hanover Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

K	I	P	L	I	N	G								
A	C	I	E	R		O								
T	E	N	T		A	B								
E		N		E	B	B								
	L	A	U	R	E	L								
I				O	L	E								
S	P	E	N	S	E	R								
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B	R		E	A	S	E								
U		A	R	D	E	N								
L	O	U	I	S	A	S								

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Finest Wearing Apparel
for
Women, Men and Boys
FLOYD'S

Your Coat Is Here!
Cleverly designed models
Lovely colors, quality fabrics
Tailored or Dressy
A joy to wear for many seasons
PARISEAU'S

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Fuel and Range Oil
George Bowen Coal Co.
Range Burners Wood
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Greeting Cards
HOME COOKING
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Phone 2273

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA—Arlington

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Serving Arlington and Alexandria
"Quality Dairy Products"
Temple 5390
Alex. 2525

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
Alex. 0473

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG STAR Super MARKETS LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

Compeco BYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY
GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES—FISH
3820 Granby St.
1517 Colley Ave.

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Clover
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

SIDNEY'S
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Accessories
HATS SHOES
501 Jefferson Street S. Dial 2-1021

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store Co.
Dependable Merchandise
ASSOCIATE STORES
in
Clarksburg Huntington
Morgantown Fairmont
Pt. Pleasant West Union
Ripley Logan
Spencer

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

ARROW RUG COMPANY
Carpets cleaned and repaired. New and used wool rugs for sale. Linoleum floor covering.
Save and buy more War Bonds
1005 WASH. ST. E. PHONE 30-131

Winter FLORAL CO.
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

CLARKSBURG

October Is COAT MONTH at
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
for all the family

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
A Department Store
DEPENDABILITY
for Over 50 Years
SERVING
IN PRINCIPAL
WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
ALLMAN BROS.
236 Milford Street
Phones 74-75-76-77

Henry A. Spencer
Plumbing—Heating—Nu-Enamel
You can't do better—
You might do worse
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"
432 W. Pike Phone 199

Will H. Melet Co.
"The Store Ahead"
For Better Clothes
118-120 Third Street

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
- LINENS
- LINGERIE
- ACCESSORIES
- INFANTS' WEAR

309-11 Ninth Street

The Style Shop
Corner 10th St. & 4th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

BRYSON GRAHAM CO., LIMITED
Upholstering a Speciality
Ottawa's oldest department store

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Telephone 5-4928

Read's
68 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

TORONTO

TISDALL'S—*Jewellers*
161 Yonge Street
ADelaide 3369
Home of fine Gifts at thrifty prices

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7999

ACKLAND & McGRATH
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Storage and Repairs
Phone: WAverley 1464 408 Yonge St.

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
G. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1942 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

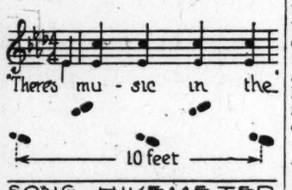
By Corka

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Mileage of a Hike May Be Measured With a Song?

If you would like to be able to form a fairly accurate idea of the distance you travel on a short hike, or how far it is from the house to school or to the store, you can do it with a song, or with a combination of songs.

To make the measurement as simple as possible, you should practice taking steps just 2½ feet long. The advantage of this particular length of stride is that four such paces will just equal ten feet, and tens are nice easy numbers to work with.

A good way to train yourself to take 30-inch steps is to measure a 100-foot stretch of sidewalk and count your steps in groups of four, saying "One I've taken, two I've

SONG HIKEMETER

taken," etc., one syllable to each step, until you just cover the 100 feet as you finish saying "Ten I've taken."

For measuring different routes, say, to the store, a marching tune, hummed or whistled, provides a pleasant way of arriving at the figures. All you have to do is know the number of measures in the song (all marching songs have four beats to the measure), and you will know how far you walk while singing the song if you keep step with the music.

Suppose you chose "Old Folks at Home" and sang one verse and one chorus. There are 24 bars in the song, so you would walk 240 feet in the course of singing it once. If you kept walking and repeated the song eleven times, you would cover half a mile.

To be sure, repeating almost any song eleven times would become rather tiresome and monotonous, so you should learn several marching songs to provide a variety of tunes, and you can hum part of the time and whistle part of the time for still further variety.

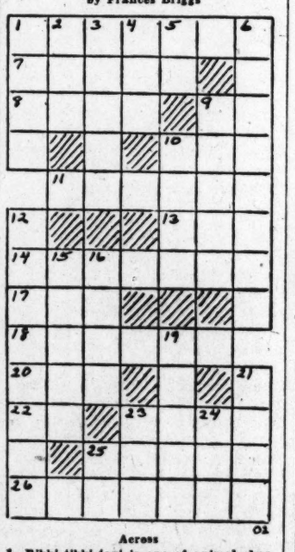
For instance, by using a verse and chorus of each, and singing "Old Folks at Home," "There's Music in the Air" and "Dixie" twice each, followed by "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," each repeated three times, you will have clicked off just half a mile on your song hikemeter. Running through the above program of songs twice will, of course, enable you to step off a full mile.

And, unlike a pedometer, which also measures the distance you hike, the song hikemeter has no mechanical parts to rust, wear out, or get out of order.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Rikki-tikki-tavi is one of animal characters in book by whom?
7—Color Quaker gray is also called what?
8—One is said to "pitch" what abode?
9—What is a month of Jewish year?
10—"Flow" is an antonym of what?
11—Who is known to moviegoers as the "crybaby comedian"?
13—What is first name of Chic Johnson's zany stage partner?
14—What English poet wrote "Epithalamion"?
17—Sailor.
18—In what place would you find queen cells?
20—Born.
22—British (abbr.).
23—Relaxation.
25—Who is well-known sailor hero of a Tennyson poem?
26—Who was Ames Bronson Alcott's famous daughter (poss.)?

Down
1—Who is one of General Stanley's daughters in "Pirates of Penzance"?
2—What caused fall of "Man Who Came to Dinner"?
3—What is the projecting part of the ear?
4—Allow.
5—Irish (abbr.).
6—Turkey cocks are called what?
9—What is name of the white poplar?
10—What Greek god is represented in art as a winged youth or boy?
12—What city is half in Europe and half in Asia?
15—First wedding anniversary might be celebrated with gift of what?
16—To what lake does Detroit River flow?
19—Persons using a skimmer scoop would be working on what?
21—What is a piece of glass used in an optical instrument?
23—Assam silkworm (var.).
24—Ocean.
25—Symbol for gold is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Beynet, Gen. Etienne (ā'-tyĕn' bā'-nĕ') — Appointed military attaché in Washington by the French Committee of National Liberation.

Bojiloff (alternate spelling for Bozhilov), Dobri (dō'-brē bō'-zhē-lōf)—New Premier of Bulgaria.

Broš, Josip (yō'-sĕp brōzh) —Montenegrin guerrilla chieftain.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Avellino (ä'-vĕl-lē'-nō)—One of the main hubs of German communications in the area east of Naples.

Benevento (bā'-nā-vĕn'-tō) —A German communications center east of Naples.

Bochum (bō'-kōom) — Iron manufacturing city of Germany, target of Allied bombers.

Formia (fôr'-myä)—Italian city in the Naples area.

Gargano (gär-gä'-nō)—Peninsula on Italy's Adriatic coastline.

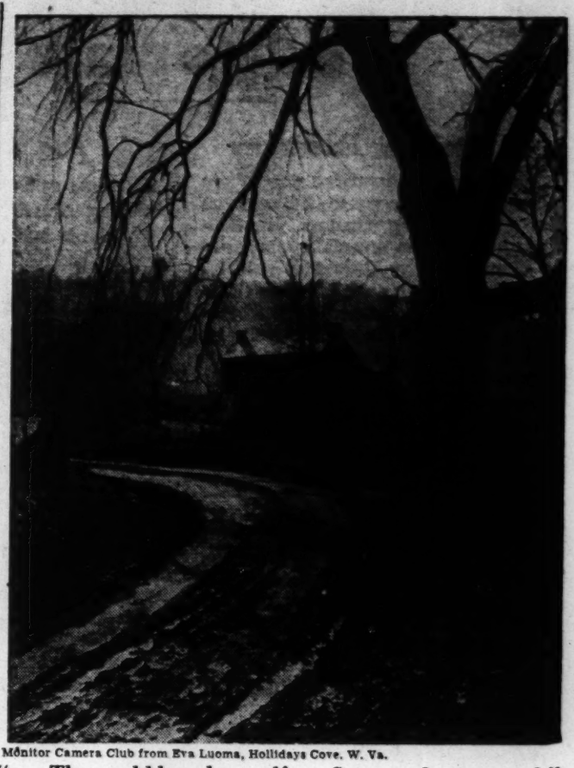
Gorizia (gō-rēt'-sē-ä)—Italian city near the Yugoslav border.

Kremenchug (krĕm'-ĕn-chōōk')—Russian city on the east bank of the Dnieper.

Nocera (nō-chā'-rä) — Italian city at the base of the Sorrento Peninsula.

Volturno (vōl-tōōr'-nō)— River north of Naples.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon, yet; zh = z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from Eva Luoma, Hollidays Cove, W. Va.

"... The world has changed! ... Summer has stopped."
—Robert Browning

Brevities

Indianapolis News: One trouble about trying Hitler after the war is finding jurors that have not formed or expressed an opinion.

Louisville Courier Journal: "That at least," remarked the Berlin newscaster, in signing off for another day, "is what it says here."

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The poor old decadent democracies seem to be doing a first-rate job.

A Verse for Today ...

When we cried unto the LORD, *he heard our voice, and sent an angel, and hath brought us forth out of Egypt.*—NUM. 20:16

Will Rogers' Plan for Eliminating U-Boats

During the first World War, as now, the German submarine menace was destroying much Allied shipping. Many people were suggesting plans to eliminate the menace, but none of these plans were practical. A U. S. Navy man was discussing this state of affairs with Will Rogers, when the latter suddenly suggested his own plan for ridding the ocean of U-boats.

"I'd set the Atlantic Ocean ablaze and burn 'em all," he said.

"But how can you do that?" the Navy man asked.

"Look, I can only give you the idea," Rogers drawled. "You fellows will have to work out the details!"

NEWS ITEM — DYERSBURG, TENN. — H. PRESSLER INSTALLS WASHING MACHINES IN HIS STORE. PATRONS DO OWN WASH, THEN TAKE IT HOME FOR IRONING.

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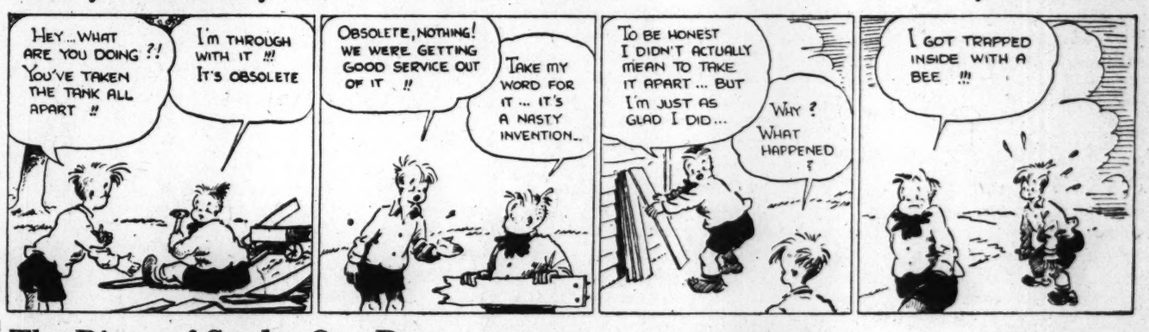
I'LL IRON
COME IN & DO YOUR OWN WASHIN
WE DON'T MIND YOUR USING OUR WASHING MACHINES, MRS. SCHMALTZ, BUT AREN'T YOU GOING A BIT TOO FAR?
I MAKE MORE MONEY THIS WAY TOO
PATRONS COME IN & DO YOUR OWN SHOE REPAIRING
SMALL FEE CHARGED FOR USE OF TOOLS
SIGNED—Emanuel
OTHER STORES MIGHT TRY OUT THE IDEA
GARAGE & BAIT SHOP
JUSTICE OF PEACE
ENTRANCE
EXIT
YOU ARE WELCOME TO DO YOUR OWN FIXIN HERE
WE CHARGE TIME & ½ FOR USE OF TOOLS AFTER 4 PM
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Internal Combustion*

By LE PELLEY


HEY ... WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?! YOU'VE TAKEN THE TANK ALL APART !!
I'M THROUGH WITH IT !!! IT'S OBSOLETE
OBSOLETE, NOTHING! WE WERE GETTING GOOD SERVICE OUT OF IT !!
TAKE MY WORD FOR IT ... IT'S A NASTY INVENTION..
TO BE HONEST I DIDN'T ACTUALLY MEAN TO TAKE IT APART ... BUT I'M JUST AS GLAD I DID...
WHY ? WHAT HAPPENED ?
I GOT TRAPPED INSIDE WITH A BEE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*And Spike's a Good Explainer!*

By RODGERS

"It'll never do to have the word go around that we've taken up cat chasing!" I wagged when I realized that dog would accuse us of doing just that!
"Well, I suppose I could go back and explain things," Spike growled, "But, shucks, I want to help Buzzy!"
"Keeping this an anti-cat-chasing neighborhood will help Buzzy more than anything else you can do!" I argued.
And, thank goodness, Spike finally agreed!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Juno Suggests Peace Terms*

By THE HAGERS

"I like Judge Baldpate. He's all right," Said Juno Duck. "He's so polite!
His orders I'll obey right now: 'Don't drive again till you know how.'"
"Yes, everything is fine, so far. Miss Lilly now can drive your car."
"And, Waddles," Lilly's mother quacked, "Come in! Let's sign a friendship pact!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Senators as Educators

Just now the American people are taking lessons in world affairs from five globe-girdling Senators. The Senators have had an unusual opportunity to observe the military and political fronts and it is highly important that what they have learned shall be accurately understood and fully weighed, without being accepted as complete or conclusive.

As for the war, the fine reports of this bi-partisan group on strategy, personnel, training and equipment, constitute a most encouraging general endorsement. The Senators bring back few recommendations for improvement.

But not so on the political side. They have spoken bluntly to the effect that the United States has no clear policy, is inadequately represented in many key spots, and is being out-traded diplomatically. We believe they intended these criticisms to correct American weakness, not to promote dissension among the Allies.

For instance, they declare that their sharp comparison of British and American diplomatic and propaganda activities was in admiration of the British effectiveness and as an urging for the United States to do as well. But criticisms remain which should be examined.

First of all we should remember that this is an ex-parte statement; that the British view has not been heard and might throw a very different light on the whole situation. The charge that the British have hoarded Middle Eastern oil while drawing heavily on the United States for the Mediterranean operations has at least two obvious answers. The Mediterranean has not been a safe place for tankers until recently and much of the Middle East oil is American. Moreover, high-test refineries are not plentiful in that area.

The complaint about air bases gets into a complicated situation, in which the fact that the sun never sets on the British Empire has much to do with the fact that when a plane sets down in far corners of the world it is likely to be on British territory. Undoubtedly where American money and skill have constructed air bases on British land some partnership arrangement ought to be worked out. But this only points to the need for an attitude of partnership or friendly rivalry, not of enmity.

In Britain the temptation today is very great to charge that the United States is building commercial planes while Britain is concentrating on warcraft and will be at a disadvantage in postwar aviation expansion.

There is every reason for Americans to take an alert, intelligent interest in effective maintenance of their national interests. Let it be recognized that some of Britain's strength in the diplomatic field comes from long experience and training. Let American personnel and propaganda be built up as rapidly as possible. Even more essential is policy. Only if Americans—and particularly the United States Senate—realize that they must play a responsible and clear-cut part in world affairs can American influence be as widely and beneficially felt as it should be.

Civilian Production

In the fight against inflation there is one factor heretofore limited by war considerations which can now probably be admitted to fuller participation in the calculations. We refer to production of civilian goods.

The Treasury has computed that there will be next year about $40 billion more in money in the hands of the American people than there will be goods for them to buy at ceiling prices. This excess, or inflationary gap, is regarded as the great threat to stabilized economy. One good way to attack it, obviously, is through taxation.

Another way, equally obvious, is to increase the supply of goods available for purchase. There are reasons for believing this can now be done, at least to a greater degree than previously contemplated.

In the first place, the armed services are getting beyond the frenzied condition in which, not knowing their ultimate size, or even where they might do most of their fighting, they were insatiable buyers of everything.

It is true that when some items are curtailed or eliminated, the same machinery and the same manpower can be switched to other items that are still desperately needed. But this is not always true. Sometimes the production capacity can be released to civilian needs, which also helps postwar reconversion.

These possibilities are now being explored, as they should be, by War Mobilizer Byrnes, and there is some hope civilian production may be boosted by as much as $6 to $8 billion.

The Air Front

Allied air raids over the Continent—including American forays to Muenster, Gdynia and Bremen—represent a pushing back of Germany's air frontiers just as the advance of the Russian armies, and the American and British armies in Italy, enforce a contraction of Nazi land frontiers. The Germans must now foresee a day in which they will be penned up within the borders of their own country, facing attacks from all sides.

That the Nazis have been preparing for such an eventuality is plain from the reports of American airmen who took part in the week-end raids. Some of them say they had not before met such a concentration of anti-aircraft fire. Others report that when a city is their target they almost always run into heavy concentration of enemy fighter planes. The closing of the ring around German Europe, however, is permitting the Allies to send more fighter escorts with their bombers.

American forays against the Continent are growing bigger. The raid on Muenster employed 400 bombers, according to reports from London. Thus the Nazis are faced with the grim prospect of a continuing upward trend in the numbers of Allied planes being sent against them. Their answer to this can hardly be a similar increase in their own numbers. But it well may be an improvement in the quality of their fighters—an answer that we cannot afford to underestimate.

Alexander P. de Seversky has just issued a warning on this point. American mass-production methods tend to emphasize quantity whereas, he says, fliers are all too aware of the tremendous factor of quality in air warfare. A stepping up of the pace of improvement of American planes may do as much to win the Battle of the Continent as sheer numbers. Probably the improvements are on the way. In any case, the numbers seem to be at hand, and so far these are proving more than a match for the Nazis.

That Better World

When Berlin falls and Hitler signs on the dotted line of unconditional surrender, a great tidal wave of humanity will surge homeward.

Not only soldiers, but civilians—40 millions in Europe alone—will return to war-devastated lands that once were home. Enslaved labor, siphoned from the German-occupied lands, will quit Nazi factories. Deported Jews will seek new havens. Refugees who fled before invading armies will turn back to the communities they left. Millions more are homeless in China. Their return as soon as possible to a normal civilian life and jobs should be a first responsibility of postwar administrators.

A 171-page survey, prepared by the International Labor Office in Montreal, entitled, "The Displacement of Population in Europe," has furnished a coherent detailed picture of the enormous population shifts made for the Germanization of Europe. It indicates that international co-operation and organization will be necessary in order to make amends on the scale required.

Solution may lie in repatriation, resettlement or emigration—and probably in a wise combination of all three. The Nazi pattern was ruthless. The counter plan must be carried out with the deepest respect for human rights and happiness. At the same time it will be necessary for refugees to show a willingness to make reasonable adjustments. Not all workers may be able to return immediately to their homeland if there is urgent work to be done elsewhere.

It may be necessary to arrange for population exchanges between countries, as territories are re-outlined and boundaries altered under postwar agreements. Such transfers need not cause a hardship, if they are prompted by right motives and properly designed.

Planned emigrations and resettlements offer new horizons. Russia and China have proved that entire factories can be moved from one area to another. In the United States, the Government-sponsored Matanuska Valley project in Alaska and the Tennessee Valley Authority experiment show that emigration and resettlement need not be excluded from plans of peace.

If the lot of mankind is to be improved after the war, employment opportunities must be extended. Certainly adequate machinery for bringing about that better world must be set up. But mankind, at the same time, must rise to its part in this great adjustment. Freedom from want and freedom from fear do not come by government decree. Governments can only help provide the conditions under which these freedoms may be won.

What of Europe's Dispossessed Millions?

See Editorial: "That Better World"

The Norwegians Got Us Over

By Capt. Homer A. Dye, U. S. A.

Here we are, nearly 2,000 American soldiers, crossing the Pacific on an Army transport under the Norwegian flag. The good ship which thus forges ahead over the blue tropical sea, her engines humming through the long days and nights through the ever-present menace of enemy submarines, is proof to the hundreds of us, most of whom are on our first ocean voyage, that Norway is still alive, despite Nazi conquest, and fighting with the United Nations in the common cause.

In April, 1940, a thousand ships of the Norwegian merchant marine were thus plowing the seven seas. Over the radio the crews heard how the invader gathered their homeland into his clutches. Then came the instructions from the Quisling Government that all Norwegian ships return to the home port, or deliver themselves to the nearest Axis port. Not one of the thousand ships obeyed. They kept on going. Since that time, 300 of them have been sunk by the enemy action. Two thousand Norwegian mariners have been lost.

* * *

All that is left of Norway—some seven hundred merchant vessels, a fighting fleet and 25,000 seamen, the third largest merchant marine in the world—is battling for the homeland and for the Allied cause.

The 2,000 American soldiers—idly lounging on deck gazing at glowing stars of a strange equatorial sky, and thinking of those who are left behind—are in the keeping of 70 sailors of Norway, exiles from home, whose families are hostages of the enemy.

On the quarter deck, a sad Sweet Adeline quartet is gazing out across the moon-path of the waves and mingling its lugubrious incantations with the swish of spray.

Up in the gun turrets, Norwegian marines, swaying silhouettes against the gusty sky, scan the waves. Picked men of our own outfit are there to help them serve the guns.

Down on the deck, members of my own company are sprawled about on their blankets, lulled by the motion of the ship, as gusts of spray, like tangled chains of silver, flash in the light of the Southern Cross. Some are down in the hold, in a five-layer-cake of bunks, tier on tier.

They have been trained to deploy—to scatter out under fire, to take advantage of the natural cover, which the terrain may provide, to dig fox-holes, or merely lie prone on the ground when caught in intensive enemy fire. Here they are packed together without an opportunity to use their rifles effectively, save for the chance lucky shot among hundreds that might puncture a gas tank of a plane, or shatter the lens of a periscope. Is it better for them to remain in the hold under cover from gunfire, or to be on deck with life-belts and with filled canteens ready to take to the rafts?

* * *

The skipper of the ship knows the mathematical probabilities of the impending hazards, and for that reason, our own colonel and our whole unit are subject to the orders of the ship's master. We have daily abandon-ship drills. The skipper has the pick of our men to assist the ship's gunners; long-bladed knives have been passed out to our officers and non-coms so that they may cut the ropes and get away from the ship's side when the rafts are loaded.

The ship's Norwegian crew is to be given every assistance in launching lifeboats and rafts, the former being for their exclusive use in the rescue work. Wong, the Chinese cook in the officers' galley, has a place for himself in this scheme of things. He is going to see to it that the skipper gets off after a decent observance of the traditions of the sea, and then he is going to ride with the skipper. The skipper himself found this out during an alarm the other night, when a mysterious light flashed a signal that was not in the prescribed code that would identify the craft as friendly. The transport changed course and plunged with increased speed through the heavy sea. The ship's crew was put on the alert, and the troops were ordered to keep fully clothed and their lifebelts on.

Wong prepared himself for the crisis by donning a neatly pressed pair of trousers and a fancy zoot-suit coat. A flashlight with a red bulb was hooked into his lapel like a nosegay. He assured the skipper that he would meet him in the lifeboat.

"Come to think of it," chuckled the Captain, "it would be nice to have a good cook to take care of me if we get stranded on an island."

It has been three years since the Captain has seen or heard from his family. On the mantel in his cabin are pictures of a robust little 12-year-old girl and a pony against a background of quiet scenes in Norway. The mother appears in some of these, and the Captain himself, relaxed after a voyage, is shown in other groups.

I stopped in at the cabin of the second mate and found him writing a letter to his fiancée—the first one in two years—which was to be delivered to her by a friend in Sweden.

The second mate was on a ship captured by a raider in 1940. When the crew was transferred to a vessel that accompanied the raider, he found that it was his brother's ship. They rounded Africa, and all was in readiness for the Nazis to receive the prize at Bordeaux. But a bare 30 minutes before heading into the harbor, a torpedo from a British submarine sent the ship to the bottom.

The second mate, his brother, and other Norwegians after their rescue were kept in a concentration camp for several months, and then sent to Norway. The second mate escaped on a British destroyer.

The machinist's mate was married two weeks before the invasion. He escaped in order to fight—and has not heard from his bride since.

These stories go the rounds as our doughboys fraternize with the Norwegian crew. The other day, the ship's captain received $1,275, raised by our troops to contribute to a fund established by our skipper for the relief of the orphans of Norwegian seamen who have lost their lives in the war. Other shipments of troops have raised more.

* * *

Through the long days and nights of vigilance there are drama and the lightsome touches of comedy. With no fresh water for laundering, the uniforms, which have been slept in on the iron-plated deck, are no longer models of what the American soldier should wear. And salt-water shaves are not conducive to tonsorial perfection. The first tropic rain came down in torrents the other day. In a jiffy, masses of naked men were on deck, enjoying their first fresh-water shower for nearly a fortnight.

If the combat forces aboard this ship think that to cross a hostile sea at this time is something of a test of courage, they are ready to crack off a salute of admiration to the ship's chaplain. For the chaplain has stayed with the ship during its back-and-forth voyage, taking fair weather and foul, and days of assurance and nights of alarm.

"You will be beset by temptations at the places far from civilization in which you will find yourselves," he said, in a talk to the men. "Your country believes in you, and your loved ones believe in you. Do not let them down!"

Attendance at church services is optional. But those who do not attend are not to engage in crap-shooting or card-playing during the services. One of the men the other day turned over $1,200 to the chaplain for safekeeping. The chaplain, wise in the ways of men, didn't ask questions.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

On Senators

Although the Senate is much given to admiring in its members a superiority less obvious or quite invisible to outsiders, one Senator seldom proclaims his own inferiority to another, and still more seldom likes to be told of it.—"The Education of Henry Adams," by HENRY BROOKS ADAMS (1838-1918).

Is It Stassen vs. Willkie?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Are Wendell Willkie and Harold Stassen, who worked for each other in 1940, going to work against each other in 1944?

That is the unexpected—and to some disconcerting—question which appeared on the political blackboard this week end. It springs from the action of friends of the former Minnesota Governor in entering Mr. Stassen's name in the Nebraska preferential primary, to be held next April.

Instantly, it raises a whole series of perplexing possibilities, many of which cannot be clarified until both Mr. Willkie and Mr. Stassen make their intentions a little more clear. At the very least, however, something new has been added to the political equation.

The most unpleasant possibility would be that Governor Stassen and Mr. Willkie, the Republican Party's two most outspoken internationalists, should fall into competition and divide the strength of their backers, all of whom want the same thing, with the result that a minority candidate might walk off with the G. O. P. Presidential nomination. On the basis of telephone conversation with him on Saturday, the New York Herald Tribune indicated that Governor John H. Bricker of Ohio, who advocates "co-operation without commitments," viewed the development with satisfaction.

It would, at this stage, seem premature for Governor Bricker's supporters to view with glee, or for Mr. Willkie's supporters to view with dismay, the entry of Governor Stassen's name in the Nebraska primary. There are at least six factors in the pro-Stassen move which deserve to be examined in seeking to appraise its present and future political significance. They are these:

The former Governor is now in the Navy, serving as flag secretary to Admiral William F. Halsey in the Southwest Pacific. He left his political fortunes in the hands of his friends when he resigned from office. His intentions may be known to his closest colleagues, but John B. Quinn, who initiated the Nebraska action, said Mr. Stassen was not consulted in advance. He may repudiate the move; he may act to see that it goes no farther.

It cannot be discounted that any public official who has achieved the political success and attained the political stature that Governor Stassen has, desires his party's Presidential nomination and believes it within his reach. Although his nomination seems improbable, the possibility cannot be absent from Mr. Stassen's mind.

It seems more likely, however, that the Governor and his friends may be looking a little farther ahead than 1944, and in the interests of Mr. Stassen's political future it is important that his name should more than perfunctorily come before next year's nominating convention. This would explain the decision to seek some delegate strength beyond his own state and would not at the same time precipitate a collision with Mr. Willkie.

The strength of the Stassen movement may prove an asset, not a liability, to Mr. Willkie. The headway which it makes will demonstrate still more fully the strong peace-co-operationist sentiment both within the country and within the Republican Party. Certainly the grassroots, rank-and-file voter support which gives Lieutenant Commander Stassen whatever boom his candidacy develops will be satisfied only with the nomination of a man of like views on foreign policy.

Admittedly, a divisive clash in the 1944 convention between Mr. Stassen and Mr. Willkie—a clash which would turn combined strength into separate weakness—is conceivable. But the opposite is equally probable and there remains plenty of time to bring it about. Unless there should develop a deep personal breach between the two Republican leaders who should be the most natural allies, and who were strong allies in 1940, the convention delegates who accrue to the candidacy of Mr. Stassen in any of the State primaries should be more available to Mr. Willkie than any other Republican aspirant.

Under present Navy regulations, which are less binding than those of the Army, it would be possible for Mr. Stassen to become a Presidential candidate. He would have to resign his reserve commission; the Navy would have to accept his resignation.

His supporters can understandably figure that if for any reason Mr. Willkie cannot get the nomination, then an unequivocal co-operationist in the person of Mr. Stassen ought to be in the running, to avoid saddling the party with a disguised isolationist by default.

In due course, a statement direct from Mr. Stassen and from Mr. Willkie will be needed to clarify the situation.

The British Look Both Ways

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

The British people are thinking hard this week about the tripartite conference between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia.

Probably one of the most frequent mistakes we newspaper correspondents in another country make is to speak of "the British people" like that. Nine times out of ten we are wrong when we do so. For of course, at least nine times out of ten, the people of England, not to mention those of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, aren't thinking about diplomatic conferences at all. Their thoughts are on all sorts of different things. Londoners at this time of year are likely to be enjoying the magnificent display of dark red dahlias and gold and white chrysanthemums gleaming their loveliest in St. James's Park. In the country, Autumn tints are just beginning—not the brilliant, breathless, scarlet flame of the maples in New England, but the soft, misty tones of the English countryside.

Housewives throughout Britain are normally much too busy trying to scratch up a meal in the face of food rationing really to give any thought to diplomacy. And workers generally, men and women, have, to be quite frank, got just about all they can think about carrying on their jobs under the complications of blackout, clothes rationing, and transportation troubles.

But just the same, this time it is true—the thought of the people of Britain this week is on the coming tripartite conference in Moscow. The truth is, I think, that the English people somehow sense the fact that this conference is a very vital matter for them. This war made it plain to them—literally as plain as the bomb on your house—that Britain is of Europe, that the English Channel, though a useful tanktrap, is now no more than that. Yet at the same time the British know they, with their Empire and their Dominions, are just as inevitably of the world: the war in the Pacific has taught them that the Empire must stand or fall with the United States.

More accurately, perhaps, they feel these things without quite realizing them. But what they do realize is that if all this is going to be prevented from happening again, it can only be through the close co-operation of Britain, the United States, and Russia. I doubt whether it is sufficiently understood in America that British opinion has tended lately to fall into two camps on this subject. Generally speaking, the Right—that is to say conservative classes—tends to put emphasis on Anglo-American solidarity. The Left—that is, the masses and organized labor—has on the contrary tended to emphasize an Anglo-Russian alliance. It would be a mistake to exaggerate this division. It would also be dangerous to ignore the appearance of a tendency to make a party issue out of a matter which it is vital to keep on a nonpartisan basis.

In any case, the real point at present is that the tripartite conference unites both these schools of thought, and it is really no exaggeration therefore to say that the hearts and hopes of the British people are now centered on this Anglo-American-Russian diplomatic meeting, and, of course, on the conference between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin which it is hoped will follow it. I am not going to try, in this letter, to discuss the terrifyingly complex problems wherewith the coming conference will have to deal: such intricate matters as the Russo-Polish frontier, the Baltic States, Russian influence in the Balkans. What I am trying to do is just to make it a little clearer why people here place such great hopes on these meetings.

Most people here have a strong fellow feeling for the Russians, as a result of their heroic struggle against the same enemy Britons at home have faced. I am afraid that in America we sometimes forget that the people of Britain have had to stand and resist German attacks from the air, just as the Russians had to resist them on land. This isn't a thing to be lightly considered.

And so I think at this time it can be truly said without falling into the common fault of journalistic generalization that the British people this week have their thoughts and hearts and hopes fixed on the coming tripartite conference. Perhaps it will help if diplomats in Washington, London, and Moscow understand this.

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